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From the National Antt-Slavery Standard. MEMORIAL TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial and Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Northampton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (signed almost unanimously by the citizens) respectfully represents, as follows:

Your memoralists are of opinion that the ex-isting Constitution of the Union has failed in several essential particulars to secure the blessings for which it was established.

. In respect to taxation, a vital concern civil society, and the direct cause of the separation of this country from the parent State. We complain that it is not just and equal.

By the Constitution, the owners of the laborers in the largest and naturally the richest portion of the Union, are exempted from two-fifths of that proportion of the public burdens, which free laborers are compelled to bear. It is alledged that the value of the labor of slaves is by so much less than that of freedom But this is the fault precisely of those who have obtained the immunity; and who have despoiled the minds of their fellow-men of every motive to industry, which God gave them. On the other hand, the subsistence and clothing of slaves cost but one fifth as much as those of free laborers. Independent, however, of this compensating circumstance, we regard the principle f rewarding so gross an usurpation by "peculiar privileges" as false and pernicious.

By an artful and systematic evasion of the provisions of the Constitution, nearly the whole dens, which southern labor ought, by the con-stitution directly to bear, is avoided, and the constitution in this behalf particularly "nulli-remnant shall be consumed by "the fire," or f the remaining three-fifths of the public bur-

With triffing exceptions, viz. during the last with France, in 1798-9, the national revenues have been raised by custom-house duties, or a tax on the consumption of imported goods. Of the sequence and co-operation in the succes-these goods the southern laborers are allowed sive purchases of Louisiana and Florida, at an none, except salt and clothing; consequently, under the most upright application of the rule, the slave states would pay in the way of duties case of direct taxation, and therefore much inferior to what the constitution intended. But the tariff has been so arranged as to exempt articles of slave clothing almost entirely from taxation. Thus, on the cheap, coarse, and narrow blankets, required for slaves, serving both for over-coat and bedding, there has been paid a duty of five dollars on every hundred in value, hile the blankets used by free laborers, or even paupers in the free States, a duty of twenty-five dollars on every hundred is levied. The coarse linens, imported for slaves, have been admitted free, or on payment of two-fifths less than other linens; and coarse woollens for the same use at nine-tenths less than woollens used by free laborers and by paupers of the free states.

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It is true that the compromise act, and acts subsequent thereto, the duties on goods commonly called "negro cloths," are brought up to the common standard of 20 per cent. But the reason of this is not, as we apprehend, a returning sense of justice, but simply that those goods have come to be manufactured cheaper and better at home than abroad. Of these manufactures the South furnishes all the material except coarse wool; and this, ever since it came into demand for the use of slaves, has been admitted free or nearly so. By the tariff of 1824, it was fixed at a duty of fifteen dollars on every hundred in value, while all other wools were subjected to a duty of thirty dollars on every dred in value. By the tariff of 1832 it was made free, while other wools were taxed about fifty dollars on every hundred in value .-- By the compromise act this will be reduced to twenty dollars, but by the late act touching "duties and drawbacks," passed September 11, 1841, it is provided that coarse wools shall continue free. And they are now imported at the rate of 8 to 10 millions of pounds per annum, without contributing one cent to the treasury. No other article of clothing, or material of clothing, is imported without paying the tax. With the exception of the duty on salt, which strenuous efforts have been made in the same quarter to repeal, southern labor may now be said to be exempt from taxation. For this anamoly, no reason, so far as we know, can be assigned, except that they are owned by influential capitalists. This is not "the justice which the constitution of the Union promised to establish.'

It may be said that this is not wholly the result of that constitution, but of partial and iniquitous legislation. If we could be persuaded that the injustice were temporary and not systematic; and if we could discover in the working of the constitution, a tendency to an ultiof the mischief is in the constitution itself. The mutual and proper equilibrium of the different parts and interests of the Union, was fapower conferred by the

constitution, wise and prudent as they were, thousands of industrious and prosperous fami- allel to it. ed to every species of injustice."

2. We complain of the unequal expenditures of revenues, thus unequally collected.

Contrary to the plainest principles of justice and to the stipulation of innumerable treaties, tribes of southern Indians have been exterminated, or by force and fraud expelled. In the prosecution of this unhallowed business, millions upon millions of the public treasury, unjustly obtained, have been wickedly expended and continue so to be. For this proceeding we verily believe that the principal motive is a rapacious desire to seize the fond and guaranteed domains of those poor people, in order to spread robbing and banishing one innocent people in order to perpetuate the robbery and oppression of another. Is this "to establish justice?"

It is said by apologists, that we have provided molested. This at the best is "profiting by our own wrong, for it is our duty to see that they were unmolested where they were. If, howev er, the change had been effected without fraud or constraint, we should silently acquiesce, however we might regret some of its accompaniments and consequences. But who does not know that it was accomplished by direct force | ces were effected in our cities at the same rates and menace, or by surrounding, entangling, or torturing them by the arts of a superior diplo- be any thing which can aggravate so great an macy, and the terrors of constantly impending and increasing encroachments? So that the true state of the case was expressed by a chief, in his farewell to the people of the United States, uttered as he was borne away on the bosom of the western waters from his ancestral home-Our white brothers say that we go voluntarily. They speak not words of truth. We are surrounded by fire and water, and we took the water." If this be not "a world without a God." these words will come up in remembrance be-

There is no more probability that the Indians will remain unmolested in their new homes, than there was that they would in their old ones Nay, there is not so much. For the first foul deed, there was nothing but naked force; for a repetition, there will be precedent. As to national faith, it can never be more solemnly plighted than it was in the first instance. In fact, the legislature of Arkansas already loudly demands a second removal.

Thus, instead of pursuing civilization and progressive improvement of these, at best, much injured people, an enterprise successfully com-menced under Jefferson and his three immedi-

That our complaint of such application of the public moneys, arises from no envious or nig-gardly spirit, is sufficiently proved by our cheerful acquiescence and co-operation in the succesexpense of twenty millions or more, chiefly for the gratification and benefit of the southern blows she had dealt to the great instruments of ful pursuits, whether we choose them ourselves, states. For the free states of the West did not, our success. On the removal of the double duat the period of the former purchase exist. The ties, laid for the support of the war, they insist-only advantage to be derived from it by the free ed upon establishing protective duties, till that states then existing, was the enhancement of the time unknown in this country, with the excepvalue of the public lands. There was nothing tion of the duty, which the south asked and ob in this quarter analogous to the vast private and tained soon after the foundation of the governpersonal interest of the South, in extending the ment, to aid them in the introduction of the cul egion of the slave labor and the slave trade, and ture of cotton. breaking up asylums of fugitive slaves. This last is beyond all doubt the sole cause of the miserable and contracted contest of this great nation with a handful of seminoles, for the swamps of Florida, in which more than forty millions of treasure have been sunk. In point of fact, our military and naval expenses at the present time exceed the average of the two wars with Great Britain!

Although the owners of southern laborers withdraw so adroitly, when money is to be paid, they are by no means backward when money is to be received. Thus, under the act of depositing the surplus revenue of the States, and for distributing the proceeds of the sale of public lands, they have received on account of their laborers many millions, and will receive many more, from funds, to which they have contribu

ted but a trifle on the same account. such eagerness to possess themselves of our believe that as soon as we begin to thrive by it. gains, the southern capitalists would have offered us every facility for making them, or at any rate would have thrown no impediment in done the former, but we complain that they have

done the latter. they have since done through the executive patronage, and congressional influence, based on that patronage. They proposed and insisted, up to the last moment, that all laws regulating commerce should require the assent of twothirds of both Houses of Congress. The jealous and usurping spirit evinced in the attempt. of the future destinies of the North, was little heeded by those, who represented us; and as all communication between them and their constituents relative to the proceedings of the convention, was strictly prohibited, no apprehension was created in any quarter. But the same spirit was not slow in manifesting itself under the operation of the new government.

In the year 1807, in the midst of a high state mate equilibrium, we could submit patiently to of commercial and general prosperity, the south, ots clothed themselves in raiment of home-spun present, and forget past wrongs. But the seed aided by a few northern leaders, when they had linsey-woolsey, not now as a second declaration linked with themselves by means of the federal of independence, (for the clamor at this time patronage, imposed upon us an embargo without was that Great Britain could manufacture limitation of time. This was its peculiar and cheaper and better for us, than we could for ourtally disturbed in the outset. The unrighteous most malignant feature. It struck commerce & selves,) but as a declaration of war against a premium of exclusive privileges and political every other important interest with a paralysis. great rooted and ramified system of industry, constitution upon the Merchants, mariners, the various classes of me- which they themselves, in spite of remonspower conterred by the constitution upon the perpetrators of the highest of human wrongs, has led the way and lent encouragement to every wrong. A self-emancipated slave, long ago siness as completely as if they had been wreckexpressed from bitter experience, this eternal ed on a barren island. Agricultural produce would be supremely ridiculous. A frantic antruth, in language by which the framers of the fell about one half in forty-eight hours; and imal, devouring her own young, is a faint par-

might have profited, viz: "When the boundaries lies were engulfed in hopeless ruin. Those of justice are broken over in so great a point as who are of an age to have witnessed the conof justice are broken over in so great a point as the violation of man's right to his own limbs sternation, which it carried into every village of the North, need no description of the wide it." We permit not such an cbullition of spleen act of the lhgislature." The South had no not, however, be discussed, that in "the comcommerce to be annihilated, no seamen or mechanics to starve, no ships to rot in her harbors. "nulification," the system and principle of pro-Undoubtedly her planting produce suffered a was, turned to the clothing of the whole counover them the blighting curse of slavery, thus to the remonstrances and votes of more than two-thirds of their representatives! And what was the pretext of it? It was to compel Great of the South, a war was commenced in the food, and her manufacturers for materials; a sound and wholesome a state as was ever enrespected them, and of cruel injustice as it respected us. There was one other pretext-the

that he does it for our own good! After sixteen painful months, the embargo was repealed, but avowedly and only on the ground that, according to the representation of John Quincy Adams, its continuance would inevitably lead to civil war. In every other respect, the southern President, supported by the phalanx of slaveholders, and "Swiss corps" of "northern men and southern principles," nounced its operation highly auspicious and promising. It was followed immediately by non-intercourse with Great Britain and France; and in three years by war with Great Britain, each for the same alleged causes as the embargo. We will not now pause to examine those causes. It is sufficient to say that they were wrongs for which we have never obtained redress on the part of Great Britain to this day; while, for similar wrongs, inflicted by France, we have obtained redress by amicable negotiation; and that is the whole series of anti-commercial measures encountered the stern and uuvarying opposition of two-thirds of the representatives of the commercial States. Whatever difference of opinion existed among us, at remnant shall be consumed by "the fire," or ence, and of better information of the prevailflee from the flames to the bosom of the Pacific ing temper, domestic habits, and sectional jealousies of the inhabitants of the South, that dif-

ference must now vanish altogether.

At the conclusion of the war, the first impulse of the North was to return to the ship building and commerce, by which her former prosperity no thought of foregoing the advantage of the

The first protecting tariff, passed in 1816, and also that of 1824, confirming, as it was supposed, and greatly enlarging the protective system. were strictly southern and slaveholding in their origin and support; and they were met by the decided opposition of a majority of the northern representatives. It was contended on our side that the country was yet too young, population too scarce, capital too small, and wages too high, for us to attempt a competition with Great Britain. On the other hand, it was argued, with popular effect, that we could never e really independent of our ancient oppressor and implacable enemy, until we could manufacture our own blankets, clothing, and other articles indispensable in peace and war. A sagacious senator of Massachusetts, who opposed with great ability the tariff of 1824, on his return home was censured by one of his friend 3. It might have been anticipated, that with for that opposition. "I am against it, because the South will take it a way.

To enlist fashion on the side of patriotism. southern statesmen appeared clad in garments our way. We complain not, that they have of home manufacture, and southern Presidents were long proverbial for suits of "pepper and salt." The result was that the north came a After the establishment of Independence and last to regard the protective or "American Syspeace, commerce became the leading pursuit of tem," so called by the slaveholders, to sharpen the North; a pursuit most important to us in it- the sentiment of patriotism in its favor, as the self, and not less so as imparting a peculiar en- settled policy of the country, to which, right or ergy to every other. The southern states had wrong, we must submit. Then it was that capmanifested a jealousy of this interest so early as ital and labor began to be extensively turned in the federal convention, when they attempted to to this new channel. For a few years we were obtain the control of it by numerical power, as permitted to go on without molestation, until we had surmounted, not without great losses, the incipient difficulties attendant on the establishment of new branches of industry. Meantime our commerce, aided beyond our own expectation by manufactures, and still more by the gradual restorrtion of a sound and uniform currency, had recovered much of the activity of its halcyon days.

In this state of things, the South turned suddenly around and assailed their own "American System;" denouncing it as so "gross and palpable a violation of the Constitution" as to justify "secessions" or "nullification;" and to this extremity one state, with a more than tacit acquiescence of others, actually proceeded! During the progress of these events the southern patri-

Nevertheless, southern management and menace, as usual triumphed; and it was exultingly waste and irremediable misery which it occa- to influence our views of the duty we owe to sioned. Few countries, in modern times have the country, or the good wishes which we chersuffered so extensively by war, as we did "by ish for every interest and section of it. It cantecting home industry, were prostrated, or wisedepreciation, but this could be, and necessarily ly established, is not now our question; but whether both were not manifestations of a jealtry; so that the fury of the tempest fell, as it ousy which makes southern slaveholders pine was well known that it would fall, upon the at the prosperity of freemen; and whether, commercial and free states. Yet this great with this spirit, a continued struggle on ours to measure fraught with such peculiar ruin of maintain the constitution in its present form. those states, was forced through in opposition will not prove as abortive as it must be subversive of justice.

Simultaneously with the anti-tariff movement Britain to make reparation for certain wrongs, same quarter upon the currency and commercial by distressing her West India population for credit of the country; both at that time in as measure of more than doubtful propriety as it joyed by any people. What has been the result? Ten afflicting years of fluctuation and distress, of which a supposed remedy once near immediate protection of commerce. It was at hand, seem now as remote as ever, in consequence of an access of slaveholding jealousy.

"the protection which vultures give to the lambs, covering and devouring them." At the And what is the present aspect of affairs ?moment of this fatal measure, marine insuran-The national treasury has lately been declared insolvent, unable to pay the stipend of the that they had been for years before. If there members of Congress, or the bills of our ministers abroad. The treasury has at length been injury, it is the keen insult of the oppressor, relieved by the temporary expedient of issuing of the States are delinquent, and to all appearances hopelessly so, to creditors, of whom they have borrowed money and to whom they have plighted the public faith. The southern, western, and an important portion of the middle State banks have long since, and for the second time since these difficulties commenced, ceased pro- to redeem their notes. Every species of industry is depressed and despairing at home, credit

and character sinking abroad. For all these evils, 'the "chivalrous" crusaders against manufacturers, commercial credit and the currency, are in our judgement responsible. They gave the first impetus in the downard course. They influenced the currency, by causing the sudden addition of an enormous number of new and old inordinate issues. They caused the country, as a consequence, to be flooded with foreign goods, and maddened with wild speculation; and they seized that moment, requiring the nicest skill and the greater caution, to turn all the artillery of govern-ment against the credit of the banks, and of the mercantile community, Is this "to promote the general welfare?"

If the great and withering reverses by which we have been at successive periods overcome, had been the consequences if any of those fearful visitations with which Providence sometimes chastises nations, we could submit without a murmur. But they have been manifeally bro't upon us by gross and continued misgovernment; and that misgovernment is as manifestly traceable to the perpetual jealousy & ill temper with which southern slaveholders regard our success-The wolf found a pretext for destroying sheep, let her drink where she would.

4. "We complain of the perversion of the Federal patronage to the flagitious purpose of raising up and maintaining in the north, partisans subservient in all cases to the South.

In pursuance of this system, all sound and salutary moral distinctions have been confounded; all respect for tried and approved fidelity and capacity discarded; and the public honors, the public trusts and treasures, committed to the incapable, unprincipled, and disreputable; to men who had no recommendation save the low arts of the demanogue, and the unscrupulous hardihood of the thorough-faced partisan. An experience has shown us how seductive and demoralizing is this system to our young men, (the best hope of every community,) how per-ilous to the public interest, and degrading to the national character. These are the direct and bvious consequences of this perfidious policy, and they are deplorable enough. But when we reflect that it is through the abuse of the same patronage in the north, (for this system is confined to the North,) that the instruments have been created for inflicting upon us the vast, mischiefs, public and private, which we have set forth, this evil assumes an awful and inconceivable importance.

We are confident that there never can be ranquility to the public mind, nor safety to the public money, nor impar,ial legislation, nor a free current to the better feelings of the state of the heart and the higher tendencies of the social state, so long as this harsh and corrupt policy is persisted in. The spectatle so often exhibited, so exasperating on the one hand and so demoralizing on the other, of grayheaded and trusty servants of the public, thrust out in order that the inexperienced, the idle and profligate, may flourish over them and over us. annot be long endured. It was a sentiment of the late President Jackson, that-"Whenever any of the superior tribunals of the country should proceed to remove public officers for the purpose of creating vacancies, or to gratify poitical partisans, then would the most heinous passions be let loose, virtue and purity set at naught, and the fair fabric of freedom founded by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our fathers, crumble to the dust." Half this pre-Half this prediction has been fulfilled, and the author may live to witness the other half.

5. We complain that the country is a prey to violence and mobs.

The executive departments, the floor of Congress, the avenues to the capitol, have been repeatedly the scenes of brutal outrages upon and between members of Congress, and between high functionaries of the government. the days of the turbulent diets of Poland, history furnishes no parallel to these disgusting atrocities. Scenes still more shocking have ocurred in some slave legislatures. that in the perpetual state of war between the two great classes in the South, men and children become habituated to scenes of savage cruelty and violence, and prepared to enact them

man. With us, on the contrary, nothing is the press throughout the Union. It was pro more abhorrent from the general sentiment and habits, than for a man to take the law into his quisitor General, and every lynch committee a own hands, and commit breaches of peace, assaults and batteries, and duels. In this state of Index Expurgatorius, and destroy or approsaults and batteries, and duels. In this state of things, (and happily, it is not likely to be alter-things, (and happily, it is not likely to be alter-to their own use, our newspapers and other property committed to the United States ed,) it is impossible for us to send to Congress any but peaceable and reasonable, and law-abiding men. With the South, the case is the reverse. It is presumed that no man could be eldeted there, who was not understood, or did not avow himself to be ready to slay his associates at any moment. Is it possible that our representatives in Congress can deliberate and act with that calmness and freedom, which the consulting and guarding interests committed to them, demand when they are liable at every step to have a pistol or bowie-knife aimed at their bosoms? Or, if they escape in their legislative seats, (about which we are not without apprehension,) to be forced to single combat, or brutally assaulted "in going to or returning from" the House? Independent of moral considerations, and the force of example, we feel agrieved at the situation in which our representatives are placed, compelled to submit to infamous insults and outrages on the one hand, or to engage in murderous combat, and thus incur the lasting displeasure of their fellow citizens at home, on the other. The only remaining resource is to truckle to the menacer, and betray their constituents. We consider this state of things as eminently dangerous to our interests, disgraceful to a civilized nation, of bad example, and unworthy to be tolerated for another

Throughout the length and breadth of the and scarcely a city or populous town has been exempt from the tyranny and brutality of mobs, destroying and plundering property, public and private, murdering men, and in a recent in-stance, violating women. And these mobs, whenever and wherever they have chosen to make head, have been triumphant; either encountering no opposition from the public authorities, or opposition so feeble and equivocal, as to remove all apprehension of risk, and leave them to rage without restraint or fear. And when they have accomplished the ruin they inended, or to which chance directed, where has there been a sincere and determined effort to bring the instigators and actors to condign punishment? Nowhere; nowhere! Life, ty, property, the honor of woman, the firesides f families, the temples of the Most High, have becu violated with perfect impunity. From the pattern mob of Baltimore, in 1812, to third and last riot of Cincinnati, in 1842, between which there have probably occurred more than a hundred serious mobs, many of them attended with murder and conflagration, there have been but one or two justances of effectual opposition, and not one of exemplary punishment. s this "to insure domestic tranquility ?"

Happy should we feel if our specifications under this complaint could close here; but we have others more grave if possible, and more alarming. Several of the southern States have passed laws, during the last twenty years, for yesterday, revolutionized not by the people, but seizing and selling into perpetual slavery innoseizing and selling into perpetual slavery innocent citizens of free States, and are now in dai- a tenth of the population or commercial imporly execution of those laws. They have also tance of Hayti, with not an act of acknowlpassed laws prohibiting the free and lawful en. edgment to show, either from the parent State tes anto the United States. Several of them "keep troops in time of peace," and one cngaged in an incipient insurrection, which was averted only by yielding to all her demands.

6. We complain that there is no safety in the slave States for the citizens of the free.

A system of kidnapping law is established; whereby the citizens of the free States, are seized, when employed in their lawful avoca tions under the protection of the national flag, and without the pretense of crime, imprisoned and sold into perpetual slavery. Our own countrymen in our own harbors, enjoy less safety than foreigners, who have the power to enforce their rights; insomuch, that American citizens have actually been transferred to the protection of the British flag, to save them, while remainingin the ports of the United States. from the fatal and infamous tyranny of our sister States! To aggravate still further these injuries, they are committed in the face of the decision of the national judiciary, that the laws under color of which they are done, are unconstitutional, and void; and that all concerned in executing them are liable to an action and indictment for trespass and false imprisonment.

The instances of this transcendent wrong are neither few nor decreasing. This common wealth has deemed it expedient to appropriate money, and to employ agents to redeem her citizens from slavery in our own country, as Christian nations and pious individuals used in times long passed to redeem their countrymen from the piratical States of Barbary. It has been estimated on careful inquiry of slavetraders and others, that several thousand citizens of the free States are held in slavery in the Southern

Throughout those States there is less safety for any citizens of the free States, except at the surrender of conscience, manhood and self-respect, than there is among the wild Arabs. A forced silence, degrading enough one would suppose to freemen, is not already sufficient .positive and explicit disavowal of offensive opinions; often is, and may at any moment be, lemanded at the peril of life. In instances no not a few, death or infamous scourging, has been inflicted without a presence of violation even of the sanguinary laws. In the federal Capitol, in the sanctuary of national law, in the midst of the guardians of "the general welfare," (which seems to mean the welfare of a slave oligarchy, and the destruction, if required by them, of every body else,) threats have been repeatedly thrown out, that those acts shall be continued to be committed on every citizen of a free State, who is known to entertain, or in fact, (for it comes to this,) does not disavow any opinions which he may entertain in relation to slavery, not be conformable to their wishes.

And is this the confederacy into which we came ? Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty?" Is it for this that we support the heavy and unequal burdens of the Union?

7. We complain that we are deprived of the free and lawful use of the Post Office of the

Six years ago an attempt was made to estabany where without fear of God or regard to lish a system of espoinage, and a censorship of sent him, has been judicially stigmatized by the

posed in effect, to make every Post master mail, as they might see fit. The bill passed the Senate bythe casting vote of a "northern man with southernprinciples," but it was rejected by the or the House. Now our conrplaint is that precisely this system is in operation in more than half the extent of the Union, without and against law. The law is, that any post master, who shall detain, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or suffer it be done, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and taking or stealing any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers, shall be committed to hard labor not exceeding three months. Yet it is nearly seven years, since any person residing or sojourning in the southern Statss, has been permitted to receive or send by mail, any newspaper or other publication except at the discretion of post masters and lynch committees. If a better state of things exists at the North, it is because the post masters are better than their instructions. But have we no rights in the Post office of the United States, which we pay so much to support for the whole country, out of our own village? What is the pretence of taxing us to support unproductive post offices and mail routes throughout the South and West, but that policy, and the genius of republican institutions require a free communication and free circulation of the vehicles of intelligence between all sections and all citizens of the republic? Is our property in those vehicles (to a thinking people the most valuable of all property.) to continue liable to these lawless and insulting depredations? Must we submit to this system of post office lynching, sanctioned by the head of the department, and by the President of the Union? and law lie bleeding under the poinards of the appointed and sworn guardians!

8. We complain that the influence and diplomacy of the nation are employed, and have been for the most part since the foundation of the government, in support of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

In 1806, our rulers, upon an intimation from the French government, that our "diginity required it," passed an act of intercourse with Hayti, without the slightest pretence or provocation or offence from that people whatever .-Although commercial relations, secured and regulated by treaty with that extensive and fertile island, are extremely important to northern interests, still our government refuses to recog-nise its intercourse except in the way we have mentioned. Their independence has been es-tablished almost as long as our own; it was es-tablished on the same principles and by the same means, and they show quite as much ability to maintain it. It has been acknowledged by the parent State, and by other powerful States of Europe. On the other hand, Texas, a State of trance of the citizens and vessels of the free or any other, and with an acknowledged uncerdence, was hastily, and by a surprise apon northern Senators, admited to the standing of an independent nation. No reason can be assigned for violent partiality, except that the prejudices of the South were in favor of it, and only the principles and industry of the North against it.

Subsequently, our government interfered to prevent emancipation in the Island of Cuba, and to break up the American Congress of Nations, because that body had determined to make impartial liberty a leading principle of its deliberations.

We feel aggrieved and humbled, that in our republic, and in the nincteenth century, the government has for many years, and in a late instance more flagrantly than before, set in favor of slavery, novel and strained constructions of the law of nations. In deference to the unreasonable and passionate Idemands of the South, claims are made upon Great Britain, which are obviously unsustainable; which no impartial persons expects, and which a vast majority of people would regret, to see allowed. By such proceedings we are placed in the dilemna either of waging war under the disadvantage of a divided public sentiment, or of receding ingloriously from the ground, solemnly assumed, and exposing ourselves to the suspicion of never being sincere until we prove ourselves so by actual resort to arms. plomacy, designed to be the harmizer of nations, and promoter of civilization, is converted into a prolific source of barbarism and war. We are aware, that on this occasion, the sentiment has been repeated, that "we ought to present an unbroken phalanx" in every dispute with a foreign people. This sentiment had its at a period most unfavorvorable to a just appreciation of its moral character and tendency. We owe it to our country and to mankind to enter our protest against it. And should our statesmen (which God forbid) be rash enough to invoke it in a serious contest, they will find to their dismay that they live too fate; and that this people cannot be rallied to a fight upon the principle which combines thieves in their den. Such union we should deem not patriotism and glory, but guilt and shame. And we congratulate ourselves, that amidst the manifold grievances of which we have to complain this at least is one fruit of our fathers' great, but now despised declaration of Rights, of which living or dying we can never be deprived.

While we were prepared to present our protest against this dogma, put forth in a former war, recently revived in contemplation of war under the lead of an eminent Senator from Kentucky, and submitted to, in a manner extremely unsatisfactory to their constituents, by other senators-an event of a revolutionary character is announced—the infliction of the censure of the House of Representatives upon a member for daring to question this dogma!-Both the causes and the manner of that proces ing we regard as unjust, unpreceden people, for exercising one of the clearest and most valued rights of himself and those who

House as unfaithful, and denounced by individuals of the House as "a traitor" to his country, without being heard, and inquisitorily silenced, when he claimed to be heard in his defence !-We highly applaud the resolution of this faithful public servant of the people and watchful warder of the interests and honor of the nation, to vacate a seat no longer worthy of him .-Our sympathy and respect go with him.

This case presents a new form of that arbitrary and usurping spirit on the part of the servants of the people, which has hitherto appeared in dictating to the people what they should deem to be grievances, and what redress they would petition for; and in establishing gags for their representatives. By an analysis of the vote on this occasion, we observe the same malign influence at work, which has ever been interrupting the harmony, tainting the moal sense, and blighting the prosperity of this republic. We are apprehensive that this event is the beginning of an era, which will see the Constitution shaken to its foundation, and prepared, at the first blow of violence, to fall.— This very act has riven it—perhaps past rem-

Again we respectfully warn your honorable bodies, that any attempt to sustain a sentiment so unjust and odious, that nothing but iron despotism could have enforced it in the dark ages, must at this period necessarily fail. A more inglorious fall could not await the republic, than to be sacrificed in such a cause—a cause which the Constitution abhors.

We also feel deeply aggrieved that the government, by a mere play upon words, addressing themselves to an honest, but too thoughtless prejudice, are making the flag of our country the cover of the slave trade throughout the world. We object to be any longer silent partners in this business.

9. We complain that we are made active partners in maintaining and extending American slavery, and in carrying on the American slave trade.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, declared in his place that this trade is worse than the African slave trade; and the allegation was not denied. 'The prisons, jailere, marshalls, municipal and judicial authorities, strictly of the U. States, are used for carringit on. The Union licenses it, and receives the fees. So long as we leave any lawful effort untried, to arrest it, or withdraw from it, we are as much responsible for it as if it were carried on in Boston

There cannot be a doubt, that at the period of the formation of the Constitution, it was expected by those who framed and adopted it, that slavery would at no distant time be done away .-This expectation was grounded primarily on the provision for the early abolition of the slavetrade. It was a delusion of that day, common to both Europe and America, that the abolition of the slave trade would prove to be the aboli-tion of slavery itself. This, in substance, was the standing reply of the federalists of the State Conventions, which ratified the Constitution, to the democrats of that day, who objected to it, that it admitted the principle of slavery. We need not say how completely this has turned out a delusion. Wilberforce, many years before his death, recognized the error, which he and his coadjutors had committed on that subsince the British and American acts for its abo-lition. And this although subsequent laws of lition. And this although subsequent laws of both countries have made it felony, punishable known that sons and daughters of distinwith death

A few years after the adoption of the Constiuntion, Washington in addressing a European correspondent, remarked, that the higher value of land in Pennsylvania above that in the coniguous States of Maryland and Virginia, where the soil he asserts, was superior to that of Pennsylvania, was owing in part to the latter State having passed laws for the gradual abolition of ing more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have, and that at a period not very This was very nearly fifty years

If the father of his country could return and survey the scenes in that city which he selected as the seat of republican liberty, he would shrink back with disappointment and sorrow. His prediction was doubtless founded-

1. On the abolition of the slave trade: which was expected to cut off the supply.

2, On the great moral and political principles

supposed to have been brought into unrestricted and irresistible action, by the revolution.

3. The physical effects of slave labor, as exhibited in his native and the adjoining States. The lands of Maryland and Virginia in his vicinity, choice as was their situation on the banks of one of the noblest navigable rivers in the country, he estimated at only five dollars an acre. Since that time they have depreciated, notwithstanding the proximity of the capital, the erection of vast national establishments, and the execution of extensive works of internal improvement. The reason of this gloomy result is, that slave cultivation exhausts, in a hope less manner, the most productive soil. In slave regions, men do the work over immense tracts. which we execute with cattle over small ones This is universal, and probably unavoidable, on account of the great comparative expense of feeding working cattle. The general allowance of food for a plantation slave, is a peck of southern corn per week, or thirteen bushels a year. This will be more clear when we state that the entire cost of the subsistence and clothing of a plantation slave, is fifteen to twenty dollars a year. The cost of keeping a drafthorse is five or six times that amount. If, therefore, working animals were kept to much extent on a plantation, it would require so much of the labor of slaves to provide feed for them. that it would be utterly impossible to produce, in addition, those enormous quantities of cotton and other articles for commerce, which constitule the staples of the slave States. Having no working animals, and none of any conse quence for the dairy, they have no manure. -ted farming establishments, what could it effect over fields of several hundred acres? Progressive, certain, and utter exhaustion, is therefore the lot of the slave States. heir succeeds to a slave inheritance, he packs up some movables, collects his slaves in a coffle, mounts his horse, and abandoning his fields to the succeeding growth of stunted pines, and his buildings to decay, he moves southwestward, ing growth of stunted pines, and his slaves, and insurrection of slaves. until he reaches an Indian reservation, or other

have admitted, that if they had nothing but their farm produce, they could make two ends meet; and that they would be obliged to beg their Poland "rose in rebellion to oppose." slaves to run away, or to runaway themselves.

In this state of things, the American slave trade comes to their relief. It comes to convert moths into money. Slaves of either sex, carried through the periods of infancy and childhood, can earn enough to pay for their subsistance and clothing. Arrived at the age of 18 or 20, their master, who is not unfrequently their father, receives for them from 300 to 1500 dollars, according to strength, capability, or personal attractions-mulattoes and quadroons usually commanding the highest prices. Women of this description, who happen to be, in the language of the advertisements, "very likely," ometimes sell for several thousand dollars. A woman was lately sold at New Orleans, for eight thousand. Amalgamation, therefore, notwithstanding the extreme horror of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, at the idea of that wicked and indecorous union, is a great and profitable concern at the South.

The price of slaves, taken at large, has ad vanced in the United States, beyond that of any other species of property.

In the year 1790, on the presentation of the ting a commitment, entered into a calculation of nations.

The abolition of the foreign slave trade gave to the old states a monopoly of the American slave market. It is no wonder, therefore, that the highly penal acts against it have originated with those states. The successive acquisitions above mentioned have constantly enlarged that and burdensome slaves, the transition was easy has now become the leading interest in Virginia, and a large and lucrative business in S. American System." from these states to the southwest, is believed 000,000. Here is a monopoly, compared with which, the worst monopolies of the old world sink into insignificance. Never, we believe, under the blessed light of Heaven, was there a live without it; and who look to the possessions legalized business of equal atrocity. Fathers sell their own children, brothers their own sisters, (it may be for infamous purposes,) without much disrepute. Why should they not? "The most enlightened and virtuous nation upon earth" licenses it. Her officers and agents asguished citizens and high officers of this republic, have been sold and transported from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Carolinas, to the cotton, rice, and sugar planta-tions of the southwest. Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty" to the men of the revolution, and "their prosperity?" Undoubtedly it

of parents selling their children there. In short, evaded, or refused a hearing. It was reserved things have now come to that pass, that the reforeign slave trade, would be both just and humane, a real amelioration of the moral condition and political prospects of the Union. Because it would destroy a giant monopoly and give to all who wish to participate in slave trading, an equal chance, because it would substitute a trade less demoralizing than the present; and because it would overthrow slavery in the old slave states, by destroying the breeding system,

which alone sustains it.

The result of the operation of the Constitu tion was not foreseen. If it had been, it never would have been adopted. Had the price of slaves remained as it was when Washington wrote, his prediction would ere this have been fulfilled, not only in respect to the states mentioned, but probably also in respect to N. C. Ky., Tennessee and other states. How different, in this case, would have been the history and present condition of this Union! Can there be a wonder that political corruption and riotous outrage are rife, when this system is nursed in our midst, & those who partake in its impurities purposes and effects; viz: and cruelties rule the land? If we continue to sustain it, we can expect nothing but that a "God of justice," in the language of Jefferson, "by his exterminating thunder, will manifest his attention to things of this world; and that

they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatal-The views of the framers and the accepters of the Constitution, expressed on innumerable occasions, prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that they intended and expected that the aliment of slavery, derived from slave trading, should at an early day be cut off. 'They permitted the African slave trade to continue 20 years, with the avowed purpose of supplying the states then in existence, and of avoiding a resort to a domestic slave trade. It is manifest that beyond that period, they did not intend that slave trading on the part of this republic should go. The addi-tion of Louisiana, and the neglect of Congress to exercise the power of prohibiting an American slave trade, a power conferred in identical terms with that of abolishing the African, have completely frustrated the intention of the fathers

of the Constitution on this vital point. We The consequence is, that very often, when a y'ng new claim that that intention be strictly fulfilled. 10. We complain that we are placed in the dilemma of disobeying the dictates of conscience, or the requisitions of law in respect to fugitive

To be compelled to seize and massacre innocent and injured men, because they desire libertract of virgin soil, destined in its turn to undergo the same blighting process. For hundreds of miles, the lands earliest settled in Virginia, North Carolina, and other old slave pilgrim and revolutionary ancestors, is a servi-States, are wholly deserted, covered with a dwarf growth of wood, and reclaimed by the wild beasts. There is no way for man to reclaim them, or to preserve others from a like slaughter the oppressed Poles, or to conduct fate, except farming. Farming never has sustained slavery to much extent; and it is pre- deed, ours is the worst case of the two; because,

sumed that it never can. Intelligent Virginians as Mr. Jefferson justly said, "one hour" of States, and the American slave trade every southern "bondage is fraught with more evil than ages of that which we' and the people of freemen, we have a right to be relieved from this servitude, more galling, if properly viewed, to the mind, than chains to the body; and we claim to be so relieved.

11. We complain of the non-execution of the laws for preserving relations of peace and amity with foreign nations.

At various periods of our national existence. armed and organized forces from the United States, under leaders, sometimes self-constituted. and at others abusing the authority of the Union, have made war and captures within the territory and jurisdiction of nations with whom we are enjoying peace and friendship. And these great wrongs have been perpetrated either with impunity, or with such slight animadversion on the part of the public authorities, as to leave us liable at all times to incur the imputation of na- of the constitutional acts of the authorities of the tional perfidy, and to be involved in the horrors a treaty with Hayti, because it would savor of of war, by factious or piratical associations and expeditions, armed and fitted out under the protection of the Union.

We regard slavery as the original and principal cause of the lawless and dangerous proceedings, which we fear are getting to be characteristic of our republic. We have recently first petition, that of the Society of Friends, for had a narrow escape from war with the most the abolition of slavery, Mr. Gerry, in advoca- powerful nation of Europe, on account of such proceedings. We should have had several wars the value of the slaves in the United States. He in the progress of our career, on the same acmade it \$10,000,000, about \$15 apiece. Thir- count, if the nations on whom we permitted ty years afterwards, Mr. Jefferson estimated it depredations, had not been too weak or too em- THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE at \$400,000,000, or \$200 apiece. Mr. Clay barrssed to resent them. By such means Spain in a late speech in the Senate, estimated it at was made to perceive that she could not retain \$1200,000,000, about \$400 apiece. This is Florida without maintaining a large standing one hundred and twenty times their aggregate, army there. By such means, Texas has been and thirty-three times their individual value in severed from Mexico, undoubtedly with a view 1791! The causes of this vast advance, are the to its annexation to this Union. The example June 7th, 1842. abolition of the foreign slave trade, and the suc- being set in these instances, and not only tolercessive acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, and ated, but approved by the federal authorities, the reservations and other lands of the Indian has infused its infection over the whole coun-

> by a strong central government, are peculiarly speech. prone to this species of aggression, appear to us

1. Slavery guarantees a general recklessness of law and right, and substitutes for them the market. From beginning to sell off the surplus law of honor. This law is derived from feudal times-times eminently distinguished for warto breeding them expressly for sale. And this like and predatory enterprises. A law of honor is a law of war, and consistent with every and perhaps in Maryland and South Carolina; variety of artifice and stratagem, which were wont to be brought to the aid of force or sub-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. stituted for it; so it is wholly incompatible with In default of a better, it may now be called "the modern civilization, modern law, and modern The annual number sold republicanism. Accordingly, we find some of the most distinguished statesmen of the South to be at least 40,000, yielding an income of setting up as models of republicanism the semi-\$30,000,000 per annum. In the year 1836, barbarous warriors of Lacedæmon, who butch Virginia alone, according to the statement of ered their prisoners of war or reduced them inher presses, sold slaves to the amount of \$40,- to slavery, and the splendid robbers of Rome, who did in like manner.

2. Slavery gives rise to a large class of freemen, who despise labor, and are too needy to of others for wealth, and to feats of daring and violence, for distinction.

3. American slavery occasions a reckless cupidity of new and fertile territory, to be submitted to the exhausting process of slave cultiva-

12. Finally, and above all, we complain that the right of petition is trampled on. For the last ten years, our respectful petitions have either been evaded by a species of parliamentary legerdemain, or openly spurned. Our revolutionary fathers, in their declaration of rights, proclaimed it as a grievance that their petitions were not answered, except by new in titions had been refused a hearing, and at last contemptuously pushed from parliament and the was mainly this feature of the trade which throne? But royal or parliamentary tyranny made Mr. Randolph, living and speaking on never went thus far. The right of petition had slavery—"laws, he added, which there is nothing more certain that Maryland and Virian. The Rev. John Newton, who resided which we inherited; and from the date of that nine years on the coast of Africa, as a slave document, neither king, lords, nor commons, trader, declared that he never knew, nor heard ever dreamed that a respectful petition could be for an American Congress, under a republican opening of the ports of the United States to the constitution, renewing the consecration of this right, to commit these outrages upon the liber-

ties of the people. And while we have seen the insurrectionary acts of a slave legislature, controlling the legis lation of Congress, and deciding the fate of the most important interest of the free state, we have also seen the friendly and constitutional representations and wishes of the legislature of those states, spurned like our petitions. But these were not sufficient. An attempt, more wound ing to our sensibilities than all which has prece ded it, has been made to trample down and dis grace John Quincy Adams, the venerable and heroic champion of the right of petition and the

rights of the states. Wherefore, we earnestly pray the Senate and House of Representatives to take into early consideration these great grievances, which, if continued, cannot fail to affect the harmony and permanency of this Union; and to propose amendments to the Constitution, and to pass laws, resolutions and orders, to the following

1. "To establish justice"-

By equalizing taxation. By sucuring justice and impartiality in the xpenditure and distribution of public moneys. By securing the Indian tribes against removal r molestation.

By preventing capricious and sectional legislation, destructive to the industry of one portion of the Union.

By securing to the "citizens of each state all the privileges and immunities" of American citizens, in every other state. 2. To ensure domestic tranquility"-

By preventing congressional and executive breaches of the peace, assaults, batteries, and By putting an end to the reign of lynch law

nd mobs throughout the country. By providing a plain, speedy and peaceful method of settling controversies between the

general government and the states; and between different states. By providing for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, against

nfractions by particular states. 3. "To promote the general welfare"-By preventing executive interference with the finances, currency, and commercial credit of the country.

By restoring a sound and uniform currency. By preventing removals from office withou By limiting the elligibility of the President to

one term. 4. "To secure the blessings of liberty"-By preventing the diplomacy, the influence, and the flag of the Union, from being used to

where. By relieving the free states from seizures of fugitive slaves within their limits; from requitions to return them; or to fight against the freedom of the enslaved. By securing us the free and lawful use of the

post office of the United States.

5. To secure relations of peace and amity and the observance of treaties with foreign na-By preventing invasion of the territories, and

depredations upon the citizens of nations at peace with the United States, by armed forces from the said states. By preventing associations within the Union,

for collecting money and furnishing arms, munitions and provisions for such forces, and fitting out expeditions for such purposes. 6. To secure the right of petition, and secure

a respectful treatment by the national authorities,

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, June 15, 1812.

FOR GOVERNOR.

LEICESTER KING.

OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society was held at Mt. Vernon, in the Free Presbyterian Church, Tuesday,

After a season of silence, prayer was offered by Joseph A. Dugdale.

At 10 o'clock, Leicester King, President of the Society took the chair, and made an opening,

On motion, E. Sturges and William Birney were chosen Secretaries.

A Business Committee of 12 was appointed, consisting of G. Bailey, Joseph A. Dugdale Thomas Lee, Abraham Brooke, Samuel White, D. C. Eastman, M. E. Strieby, C. McNeely, J. Morgan, O. K. Hawley, E. H. Fairchild, J. B. Brooke.

The following committees were then appoint ed-committee on Enrolment, on Nomination of officers, on the Philanthropist,-the first consisting of W. Winans, A. Smith, A. Allen, and J. J. Stone; the second, of J. O. Wattles, G. Bailey, and C. Burnett; the third, of W. Birney, M. Fairfield, A. B. Wilson, S. Walker, J. Keep, H. S. Gilmore, and W. Edwards.

On motion of J. Keep,

Resolved, That the citizens of other States, favorable to our views be invited to participate in the delibera

Resolved, That all slaveholders present, be invited to take seats, for the purpose of taking notes of the pro-

An invitation was then given to all abolitionists of the State, not delegates, to become members of the Convention. The Vice Presidents present, took their pia-

ces on the stand. The report of the Executive Committee was

read by Dr. Bailey, accepted, and referred to the committee on the Philanthropist. Dr. Bailey then addressed the meeting.

On motion,

Resolved, That his address be published with the Edward Smith being called for, occupied the

time of the Convention till the hour of adjournment, when the Business Committee reported that the times of meeting would be, 8 in the morning, 2 in the afternoon, 71 in the eve-

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock. The chairman of the Business Committee reported the following resolutions. (See resoutions, marked, a and b.) They were accepted and the Convention pro-

ceeded to act upon them.

On the question of adopting the first resolution, it was moved to strike out the word "not," and to make such other alterations in the phraseology, as should correspond thereto.

After several remarks, this resolution together with the second, was recommitted.

The annual report of the Treasurer was pre sented and read by Dr. Bailey, and referred to an auditing committee, composed of J. W. Seymour, J. S. Gillaspie, and Samuel Walk-

er. (See Report, A.) Report of the Committee on Philanthropist presented by J. Keep. (See Report, B.)

The Convention resolved to take it up; and after a time spent in considering it, adopted unanimously the three resolutions recommended

John Morgan from the Business Committee, reported back, amended, the resolutions, which had been recommitted.

On motion, each speaker was limited to 15 minutes. The resolutions were then taken up and dis-

cussed, Messrs. Mahan, Morgan, and Smith, ed. (See Report D.) speaking in favor; Messrs. White and Vance against them. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, without

clock in the morning. June 8th, Wednesday morning, 8 o'clock.

After the usual preliminaries, a resolution was offered by Dr. Bingham, That a Committee of one, from each county in th

State, represented here, be appointed to take into consideration the subject of tract distribution. Dr. Bingham supported the resolution in

few remarks, and it was carried. In pursuance of the resolution, the following Committee was appointed.

M. Fairfield, Miami; James R. Gass, Richland; support slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

By abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States and States

Hawley, Ashtabula; R. J. Hammond, Harrison; Hawley, Ashtabula; R. J. Hammond, Hatrison; Whittaker, Columbiana; A. Johnston, Seneca; Edwin C. Wright, Licking; Hezekiah Hyatt, Clinton; Joseph A. Dugdale, Clark; J. W. Thompson, Franklin; M. Brook, Knox; A. A. Guthrie, Muskingum; Luther Bruen, Montgomery; C. G. Austin, Puttage; John Keep, Trumbull; D. Bingham, Gailia; Joel Wood, Belmont; James Austin, Stark; J. H. Mathews, Lake; Wm. Birney, Hamilton; A. Ray, Fairfield; Goodcill Buckingham. Morgan; George Orr, Jefferson; John McIntire, Crawford; David Ward, Marion; Joseph McKee, Wayne; Henry Shed, Madison; M. Warner, Chamaign; Sheldon Guthrie, Putnam; Robinson Fletcher

The Auditing Committee reported as fol-

That they had examined the report of the Treasurer nd compared it with the vouchers, and find it

The report was adopted.

Dr. Bailey made some statements with re gard to the pecuniary condition of the Society,

Resolved, That the Chair be requested now to call

Mr. Smith here occupied the floor, in supporof the resolution, and donations were received in money to the amount of \$425 00.

On motion. Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair, to wait upon Edward Smith, and ascertain if he

can be obtained as an agent for the Society. The following persons were appointed, said Committee-Leicester King, Chairman; A. Brooke, Samuel White, John Keep, Dr. Bing-

ham, Dr. Hawley. John Duffey, editor of the Columbus Free man, was then introduced to the Convention,

and delivered a short address. Mr. Morgan brought forward the Prospectus of the 7th volume of the Philanthropist, urged upon the Convention the necessity of liberally sustaining it, and solicited subscribers. Judge King followed, in commendation of the Philanthropist, and sustaining certain statements made

by Mr. Duffey. Dr. Bailey, in behalf of the Business Committee, reported a series of ten resolutions. which the Convention proceeded at once to act upon. (See Resolutions, marked from 1 to 10 inclusive.)

They were disposed of as follows:-The first six resolutions were adopted unanimously. The sixth was reconsidered, and after having been amended, by the addition of the words, "or any other religious organization," was again adopted. The 7th, 8th and 9th resolutions were adopted; the last, after having been amended, by striking out the words, "common law," and inserting, "the principles of justice." The 10th resolution was adopted unanimously. The 9th resolution was on motion reconsidered, and amended, by inserting the words, "international law," before the word "Constitution,"and in this form was again adopted.

On motion. Resolved, That copies of the resolutions in relation to J. Q. Adams, and J. R. Giddings, be forwarded by the Secretaries to Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Wise, Botts, Weller and Marshall.

Two Resolutions in regard to Slave Labor products were presented by the Chairman of the Business Committee, and laid on the table. (See

Resolutions, c and d.) Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock. The Committee on Nomination reported the names of the following persons, as officers of the Society for the ensuing year. (See Report yearly, a debt of about \$2000 dollars. If practicable this

Their report was adop

The two resolutions first reported by the Business Committee, afterwards recommitted, and then reported in an amended form, were ta-

ken up, and on motion laid on the table. Dr. Bailey reported from the Business Com-

mittee, the following resolution. Whereas, This Society, at its annual meeting in Massillon, in 1840, dissolved its connection with the American Anti-Slavery Society; and whereas we believe, a naional organization to be a necessary and an efficient in

trumentality for the overthrow of American Slavery; Therefore, Resolved, that we recognize the existence of a National Anti-Slavery organization, under the title of the American Anti-Slavery Society, now in full and uccessful operation against slavery, upon its origina principles, and we hereby re-annex this Society as an ary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, with an invitation to its Executive Committee, to send its agent

Mr. White moved the following amendment; strike out the preamble, and all after the word Resolved, and insert,

"That we rejoice at the evidences of reviving zeal, and renewed devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause, lately fur-nished in the proceedings of Eastern Abolitionists; and that, although we still prefer to maintain an indepen position, as a Society, we cordially extend to them all the right hand of fellowship."

It was moved, to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, and on this motion, Mr. Collins of Mass. addressed the Convention

for some time. It was further debated, by Messrs Buckingham, Sears, Smith, Bartlett, Chamberlain, Hawley, Irish, Robinson, Brooke, and Morgan; and on the question, shall the motion for indefinite postponement pass, it was carried without count.

Judge Lee moved, that pledges be now taken for the Society, and it being agreed to, sundry pledges were accordingly made.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Tract-publication, was presented, and adopt-

The resolutions respecting Free Produce, reported by the Business Committee, were then taken up, and after some discussion by Messrs. taking any question on them, to meet at 8 o'- Brooke and Fairchild, adopted unanimously.

On motion. Resolved, That \$3000 ought to be collected and expended by this Society the coming year for the support of public lecturers; and that every lecturer should be an

The following resolution offered by Elizabeth Robinson, was adopted.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend increased effort in the circulation of petitions, deeming them a mighty instrument in awakening our slumbering nation not only by presenting the claims of humanity before our Legislative bodies; but also before those who are so licited to sign them, visiting the most obscure retreat, bringing the subject before multitudes to whom it would probably be presented in no other way.

On motion, Resolved. That we recommend to those friends of freedom who believe it proper to celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence, the celebration of the day in a manner worthy of Anti-Slavery principle On motion,

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the trust Resolved, That we tender our manks to the trustees and congregations of the Free Presbyterian and M. E. Churches, and to the citizens of Mt. Vernon generally. for their unsolicited kindness extended to the Cor tion, during its sessions.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention ment our thanks, for the able and impartial manner, in which they have discharged their duties,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conventionby published in the Philanthropist, and Columbus Free. published in the Finantaropist, and Columbus Free. man, and that such other papers as are friendly to the anti-slavery cause, be requested to publish them, or so much of them, as they may see proper.

(See Report E.) Resolved, That the annual report of the Executive Committee be published in the Philanthropist, Moved and seconded, that this Convention do now adjourn.

The motion was lost.

Again it was moved, that the Convention al. journ sine die-the motion prevailed, and the Convention adjourned.

LEICESTER KING,

President.

E. STURGES, Secretaries.

REPORTS.

Treasurer's Report. Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, exhibiting re ceipts and disbursements from June 12th 1841, up to May 14th, 1842.

RECEIPTS. For Philanthropist, \$2,539 89 On Pledges, 855 00 1,971 69 In Donations. On Depository, For Emancipator, From Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, For Money borrowed, 600 00 6,079 21 DISBURSEMENTS. Cash paid Dr. Bailey on ac't. salary,

travelling expenses, Publishing Agent, S. A. Alley printer of Philanthropist, For paper,
Office expenses. Embracing Rent, Postage, Fuel, &c., cing am't, paid to J. Boyle, to Washington Correspondent, &c., Balance due the Treasurer as per last

year's report, Interest and exchange, interest paid on 1,232 50 borrowed money, dicount on uncurrent money &c.,
Due Mrs. Lovejoy,
Paid this amount to S. A. Alley on order passed by Ex. Com. for \$775, to reimburse him for losses sustained by Sept. mob, On hand, in unpaid orders on individu-

als, uncurrent money &c.,
Note for borrowed money given for the
Society by Christian Donaldson & 600 00 6,703 43

Balance due the Treasurer to pay above 624 22 THOMAS HEATON, Treasurer. Cincinnati, May 14, 1842.

Augustus Hopkins,

The Committee on the Philanthropist beg leave to resent the following report, viz: Hitherto the Philanthropist has been sustained in in pecuniary concerns by the society. This method has its embarrassments, having brought upon the Society

Report of the Committee on the Philanthropist

should be avoided. There is now due from the subscribers to the Philan thropist \$4155,53. Demands upon the Committee for expenses already incurred are above \$2400. Great loss

es in collecting the dues are unavoidable. But it is believed that enough may be collected to meet the debt now against the society. Had the subscribers paid punctually, nearly the whole expense of publication would have been covered.

But the actual receipts from suscribers have faller short of the expenses nearly \$2500 the last year. Mr. William Birney now proposes to take the subscription list of the Philanthropist, the amount advanced on subscription of the next volume being allowed him, and the salary of the editor to be paid by the Society, and to continue its publication without any additional expense to the Society; which will be a saving of

1200 dollars a year. The Committee recommend the adopt following resolutions, viz:

1. Resolved, That the proposal of Mr. Birney, b 2. That the Executive Committee be instructed to pay the salary of the Editor from such monies as may come into their hands from the donations of the friends

of the cause. 3. That the friends of the slave be earnestly request ed to do what they can to increase the patronage of the Phi-lanthropist, as by this course, they will more widely ex-tend anti-slavery intelligence, and if properly successful may soon defray the entire expense of the paper.

Report of the Committee on Nominations. OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. President,

LEICESTER KING.

Vice Presidents, Alexander Campbell. Brown co., James Gilliland, Charles G. Finney, Lorain, Dr. Bancroft, Samuel Lewis, Win. Keys, Samuel Crothers, Nathan Galbraith, Licking, Hamilton. Highland, Columbiana James Stewart, Edwin Conner, Fayette, Morgan, Washington, Dyer Burgess, Mahlon Wileman, Wm. R. Hudson, Stark, Geauga, Pickaway,

Orestes K. Hawley Ashtabula Levi Whipple, John Walker, Maskingu David Miller. L. S. Parker, Cuyahoga, J. A. Foote, Milo D. Pettil Delaware, Gamaliel Bailey, Jr. Recording Secretary. Wm. Birney. Treasurer, Thomas Heaton.

Executive Christian Donaldson, Gamaliel Bailey, jr., John Melendy, Blanchard. W. H. Brisbane, mas Heaton,

The committee on the subject of Tract Circulation present and recommend the following:

1st. Resolved, That this convention regard the distribution of Anti-Slavery Tracts as an important means o 2d. That it be recommended to every anti-slavery so

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ciety to form a permanent tract fund. 3d. Resolved, That a committee of three persons

siding in Cincinnati be appointed to superintend the se-lection and publication of such tracts as in their opinion will best advance the anti-slavery cause, and that G. Bailey, Wm. Birney and J. Blanchard be said commit-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Whatever may be the final result of the Anti-slavery movement, in this country, it must be conceded that the efforts of those engaged in it have been ducted on a gigantic scale. A small number of individuals, actuated by an intense philanthropy, in the course of a few years, in the face of a host of adverse influences in church and state, succeeded in organizing a great central anti-slavery association, with some two thou sand branches, scattered here and there throughout every free state in the Union-in establishing presses which soon filled the land with myriads of papers, tracts, pamphlets, and volumes, calculated to enlighten and arouse the public mind on the subject of slavery-and in setting on foot a system of agencies, by which hundreds of lecturers were sent forth to re-preach the grand truths of the Declaration of Independence, and re-inforce the great law of love. These operations were carried on at an immense expenditure of time and money, the burthen of which fell upon a very small portion of the community, and that, with a few exceptions, of limited means. Such efforts were too great to be long continued; not because of any abatement in the number or zeal of those interested, but because resources, originally not ample, soon became exhausted. But the object aimed at was accomplished. The public mind was awakened, never to sleep again, over the question of slavery. This solemn question, by these few individuals, has been forced upon the attention of the American people, and the indications are certain, that they can have no peace, till it be decided.

On the press, anti-slavery men now chiefly rely to per petuate and extend the effects already produced.

During the past year, the operations of the Exe cutive Committee of this society, have been for the most part confined to the publication of the Philanthro pist. Since their report last June, there has been an accession to its subscription list of about 700 names. The debt of the society at the last anniversary, was \$2200, a debt incurred by the Committee neither extravagantly nor unreasonably, as was shown by a large Committee of Investigation, appointed by the meeting. The had resolved to suspend the publication of the paper, until the society could be relieved from this burthen, unless immediate and adequate aid were granted by the Convention. \$500 were then raised, and \$1300 pledged, payable principally within three months; and so strong was the repugnance evinced by the meeting to any suspension of the paper, that the Committee at last concluded to continue it with out interruption. But, subscriptions were paid slowly; the pledges were not punctually redeemed: every weel the receipts fell far short of the expenditures; and once more it was resolved to suspend the paper. Just at this juncture, the September riots took place, and for the third time, most unexpectedly, the press of the Philanthropist was destroyed, by a mob. That event changed the aspect of things. The right of Free Discussion had been prostrated, and it became a solemn duty, at whatever pecuniary cost, to elevate and re-establish it A new press was purchased, and, at the usual date, the Philanthropist re-appeared, much to the mortification of those who had imagined its overthrow, and the defeat of the friends of Law and Right, irretrievable. The loss of the society in paper amounted to \$100. Two presses & a considerable quantity of type, the property of the printer, valued at \$750, were also destroyed. As this loss had been incurred in the service of the Society, the Committee did not hesitate to assume the entire burthen of it mob, amounted to \$850.

A few of the rioters were su beequently indicted, and found guilty, but the Court let them off with a merely nominal punishment. An effort was made to ascertain whether any responsible persons were engaged in the transaction, but it failed; and no legal redress for damages done has ever been obtained. The riots in Cincinnati, of September,

1841, are among the blackest of that series of outrages which for the last ten years has disgraced this Union. For two nights and nearly two a ferocious mob, composed of Kentuckians and Cincinnatians, the very feculence of society, held undisputed possession of the city, abusing the defenceless colored people, destroying their property, and the property of some of their friends; seeking to commit violence on the persons of a few of the most prominent of the advocates of human rights; tearing down the antislavery press, and threatening every man or set of men who ventured to oppose their acts-while all the time. law-abiding citizens looked on stupified, and the city authorities, to whom had been intrusted the peace and honor of the city, made not a single manly effort to put a stop to these deeds of darkness, and restore the reign of law. If any thing can deepen the atrocity of these proceedings, it is a reference to their causeswhich were, an envenomed hatred of the colored people, and an extravagant desire to secure the trade and travel of slaveholders, by such a demonstration of regard for their pretensions, of abhorrence for abolitionists, of conterapt for the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio con cerning slaves brought into the State, as would assure them that in Cincinnati they should enjoy without modestation, the privilege of practicing slaveholding with all

These outrages aroused almost universal indignation. The deep anxiety generally manifested for the re-establishment of the Philanthropist, was highly gratifying to the Committee, evincing at once the estimate placed on the paper, and the strong regard of the people for the Liberty of the Press. Many new subscribers were obctained, subscriptions were promptly paid, pledges redeemed, and donations were made to the amount of about \$500; a large portion of which was contributed by our Eastern friends. This left of the total loss a balance of \$350 to be met by the subscriptious and pledges, which were required to defray the ordinary expenses of the concern. After such a demand on the sympathies of the anti-slavery public, as might have been anticipated, there came a period of exhaustion;and just at this crisis, began that series of bank explosions, and the curtailment of the currency from other causes, which have involved the community in so much suffering, and embarrassed the pecuniary affairs of al-

Owing to these circumstances, from last January this time, there has been a great reduction in our weekly receipts, & the paper has been sustained with the utfficulty. To add to our embarassments, a fire broke out last April, in the building occupied in part by our Depository, which occasioned the destruction of books. pamphlets &c., the property of the Society, to the amount

When it is recollected that the loss sustained by th violence of the mob, and by fire, is \$1100; that the whole amount of cash raised and pledged made at the

Report of the Committee on Tract Circulation. last anniversary fell short of the debt then due, \$400; that on these pledges, a balance of \$400 remains unpaid-and that not less than \$2000 are due on the curent volume of the Philanthropist; it will excite no surprise when we announce, that the treasury of the So- his guilt. ciety is deeply embarrassed with debt. Let the Convention however, bear in mind, that had the subscribers to the paper paid up their subscriptions, the concern would now be free from all indebtedness, notwithstanding the peculiar losses it has suffered through the year. The Philanthropist has never sustained itself. delinquencies of subscribers, and the absence of advertisement patronage, have always caused large deficits in the receipts, which it was necessary to make up by voluntary contributions. In this respect, it has rese bled every anti-slavery paper in the Union.

In the first years of our enterprise, the burthen these contributions was cheerfully borne. But, there is a limit to liberality. Times too have become harder .-Anti-slavery men have multiplied, but they find that slavery cannot be carried by a coup-de-main-that they must husband their resources, and prepare for a long struggle. It is natural that they should now look nar rowly to the cost of the agencies they employ, and seek to place them on a basis, where they will be less dependent on the vicissitudes of the times, or the mere impulse of charity.

The Committee trust therefore, that the convention after having taken measures to relieve the society of debt will make arrangements for establishing the Philanthro pist on a permanent footing. At a proper time, a suitable plan for the accomplishment of this object, will be submitted to the Convention.

Since the last annual meeting, the committee have boen deprived by death of the services of two of the most active and judicious of their number-James C. Ludlow. and Augustus Hopkins, who were members of the Committee from the date of its organization, to the hour of their decease. They were as much distinguished for the purity of their private lives, as the activity of their benevolence. The severe integrity of their principles well qualified them to sustain with honor the position they occupied in the anti-slavery cause; while their peculiar social qualities endeared them to all who know them.

A few remarks now on one or two topics of gener

Since our last anniversary, the organization of a political party in this state, on anti-slavery principles, has been completed. At the annual meeting at Massilon two years ago, the policy of keeping the society separate from all political movements was adopted, after mature deliberation-and since then, has been stead fastly adhered to. The same reasons which led to this conclusion then justify in the estimation of the committee, a continua of the same policy.

The Society was organized, with a view chiefly to the abolition of slavery in the southern states of this coun tiv, and its great instrumentality was, the exhibition and enforcement of the Truth on the question of slavery, orally, through the press and by petition,

Under the ordinary, peaceful operations of govern ment, it recognizes no power in Congress or the free states, to legislate for the abolition of state slavery. Hence there would be an obvious impropriety, and inconsisten cy, in transforming itself into a political party association still professing to pursue the same great object.

Such a course would subject it unnecessarily to imputation of a design to accomplish its object by unconstitutional, or revolutionary means; and would pro duce discord among its members, who do not all concu in sentiment on the subject of political action. Besides, in its changed character, it would labor under many dis advantages, in its endeavors to rally the people of the free states, under its banner.

While therefore, it feels bound to declare the princ ples which ought to regulate the action of American citzens, in respect to slavery, both as it regards their political and ecclesiastical relations. It wisely determines refrain from what may be called practical politics.

In addition to the respect of the public and the harme ny among the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio, which this ent policy has secured, there is another, weighty reason in favor of its propriety. Political parties, in the nature of things, are under strong temptation to compromise principle for the sake of success. The Liberty party although founded on sound principles, and purse ing noble objects, must not expect to be free from this tendency.

The maintenance of our Societies, our moral associa tions, elevated in a great degree above the temptation to lower the standard of Truth, will prove a useful check upon this tendency. Under this aspect, the societies as sume a character of vast importance. It is their appropriate task to imbue the community with high-toned anti-slavery principle-to create a just public sentiment in regard to slavery. It is the chief business of the Liberty party to apply this sentiment, through the ballot box, just so far as its legitimate prerogatives may reach-That the time may come, when the agency of these societies will no longer be needed, is conceded-but that time will not be, till the churches in the free states are prepared to do their duty on the subject of slavery, and the citizens of the free states are generally united in their purpose, to deliver the country from the domination of the Slave Power.

RESOLUTIONS.

(a) Resolved, That it was not the design of the framers of the Constitution of the United States to re-quire any officer or citizen to do any immoral act; and had such been their design it would be the obvious duty of such officer or citizen to refuse obedience to such re

Whereas, all slaveholding is based on violence an robbery, and all compacts or agreements to uphold slavery are covenants to sustain violence and robbery, and are therefore null and void,

(b.) Resolved. That duty to the slaveholder as well as slave, requires us publicly to avow, that from us, the system of slavery shall hereafter have no support, and all legal requisitions to yie obligation. Laid on the table. ns to yield such support impose no

(c) Resolved, That, in order to maintain our consist ency as abolitionists, it is our duty to use all proper means to discourage the practice of buying and using

(d) That we have learned with much interest, of the formation of the great Western Free Labor Association and earnestly recommend the friends of the slave, to at tend its anniversary, at Friends' meeting house, Greet Plain, Clark co. O., the 11th day of August (8th mo.)

1. Resolved, That American slavery is a sin again God, and a crime against Humanity, and therefore every lover of God and man is bound to seek its overthrow.

2. That it is at war with the Declaration of Independent ence, and the spirit of the Federal Constitution on and of the honor and safety of the na tion; destructive of every right and interest of freemen.and must either utterly supplant, or be supplanted, by Amer-

ican Liberty. 3. That Therefore, consistency, respect for the ashes of our fathers, regard for the federal Union, and the highest self-interest, demand from every American citi-zen, open and unceasing warfare against the evil, until i

4. That we recognize the slaves as our countrymen

entitled to equal rights with ourselves. 5. That, as American citizens, we cherish a deep re gard for our whole country, repudiating all injurious sectional prejudices, and have no contest with the man of our fellow citizens in the slave states, whose condition f vassalage to the Slave Power we sincerely deplore but, that our enterprise is directed against the wrong doing of the slaveholder and his abettor, wherever found

whether in the North or South. 6. That slavery could not exist, were it deprived of the support and countenance of the churches of the free tec.

states, and the usurped political power and consequence it has obtained, through the servility of the political par ties in these states; and therefore, every church or political party, which fails from any cause to array itself in opposition to slavery, shares with the slaveholder in

7. That we rejoice at beholding the indications alm every where in the free states, and in many places in the slave states, of a reviving healthful sentiment in relation to slavery; and the abundant evidences that Providence is working together with the friends of Liberty, for the extermination of slavery, and the salvation of our belov-

8. That we hail with delight, the organization of an anti-slavery society, sound in principle and strong in spirit, amidst slaveholders themselves, in East Tennessee, trusting that it is the harbinger of a better day in the 9. That the thanks of the friends of man, are due to

parties and energy with which they have attacked the usur-pations of the Slave Power, and defended against its encroachments, the free institutions of this country, the common law, and the principles of the Constitution. 10. That in view of our solemn responsibilities to the slave, to our country, to the world, to the cause of eter-nal truth and justice, to God himself; with increasing dence; and with brightening hopes of success, we again

John Quincy Adams and J. R. Giddings, for the fearless-

THE LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION.

June 8th, 1842. A State Convention for the Liberty party of Ohio, met at Mt. Vernon, after the adjournment

of the anti-slavery convention. Goodcil Buckingham of Morgan county, was elected President, and A. Brooke of Clinton, J. A. Bingham of Gallia, and T. B. Hudson of Medina, were chosen Secretaries,

On motion Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to

The chair appointed, Messrs. E. C. Wright, W. T. Chamberlan, and Wm. Jarvis, this committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee, to prepare business for the Convention-G. Bailey, T. B. Hudson, S. Walker, L. Bissell, and G. W. Ells.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, June 9th, 8 o'clock, The President took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. E. Smith,

of Pennsylvania. Dr. Bailey, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions.

(See resolutions, the first 19.)

The report was accepted, and it was agreed to consider and act on the resolutions sepa-

Resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, were adopted unanimously, without debate.

The 6th resolution, to remove occasion for misapprehension in the minds of those not familiar with legal technicalities, was amended by inserting after the word "pronounced," the word, "correct" in parenthesis; and was then carried unanimously.

Resolution 7th was objected to on account of its unqualified assertion, that all constitutional guaranties &c. had been violated. 'The question was asked, what guaranty has not been violated-none could be named. Mr. Smith rose and addressed the convention

at length, on the resolution, after which it was adopted. On motion of Dr. Bailey, the remaining res-

olutions were laid on the table, to enable him to offer the following resolution.

Resolved. That we rejoice that a Journal devoted to tal of this State, under the editorial charge of Captain J Duffey, styled the Columbus Freeman; that we nize it as an organ of our principles, welcome its editor as a coadjutor in our cause, and recommend his paper to the support of the Liberty party throughout the state.

After some attention was devoted to the subject of the resolution, it was unanimously adop-

Adjourned, till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock. The President being absent, Mr. Smith was called on to take the chair.

A resolution was adopted, limiting the mem pers to ten minutes, in speaking to any resolu-

The remaining resolutions, reported by the Business Committee, were then taken up, when the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, were adopted unanimously, without debate.

On a motion to adopt the 14th, the convention was addressed by Mr. Ells of Granville; after which the resolution was passed.

On leave a resolution was here introduced.

That Edward Smith be requested to furnish a copy of his able speech on the 7th resolution, adopted by the convention, for the purpose of its being published in tract On the motion to adopt the 15th resolution,

Mr. Samuel White of Licking county, addressed the convention. Mr. Vance, a corresponding member, followed in some opposing remarks. The resolution was then adopted unanimous

ly, as were also the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. This series of resolutions having been disposed of,

Mr. Ells from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we consider it the imperative duty of the adherents of the Liberty party throughout the State, to organize themselves efficiently into county, and town, or ward associations, in order to disseminate their principles, and unite the energies of the friends of freedom upon the candidates of their choice; and, adopt such other constitutional means as may be deemed proper to secure the triumph of Liberty over Slavery.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams and J. R. Gid-

ings, by their recent manly and patriotic defence of the rinciples of constitutional liberty and international law, have given renewed evidence of their entire devotion to erests of mankind, and thereby entitled the o the lasting gratitude, of the friends of liberty through-

out the world.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution signed by the officers of this convention, be forwarded by the Secretaries to these gentlemen. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On motion of Dr. Bailey, the following reslutions were passed unanimously. Resolved That in the judgment of this convention, the interests of the cause of Liberty demand that the National Liberty Convention to be held next spring, be appointed at Cleveland, Pittaburg, or some place in the West.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be communicated to the National Central Corresponding Commit

On motion of J. Duffey,

On motion of J. Duffey,
Resolved, That Messrs, S. P. Chase, T. Morrris, W.
H. Brisbane, S. Lewis, Henry Starr, Manly Chapin,
and Amos Moore, of Hamilton county, be appointed, the
Central Executive Committee of the Liberty Party of

On motion, J. Duffey of Columbus, was added to the number.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Central Committee call conventions in different parts of the State, at such times and places as they may think proper.

On motion, The Convention adjourned.

GOODCIL BUCKINGHAM, Pres. A. BROOKE. Sec's. T. B. Hudson, J. A. BINGHAM,

Resolutions.

1. Resolved; That we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit happiness.

2. Resolved. That Governments are instituted among from his chains, and our country from its heaviest curse. men, to secure the enjoymen t and exercise of these rights which are Jerived from the constitution of human nature and the code of heaven, as well as those rights which are derived frem the civil constitution and the civil code; and when any form of government fails to afford this security it is the right of the people to alter or aboltsh it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations or such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and

happiness. 3. Resolved. That it is the dictate alike of prudence nd patriotism, that Governments long establish not be changed for light and transient causes; and we therefore prefer to suffer so long as the evils which we endure are sufferable, rather than seek to right ourselves, by destroying that constitutional union which by many weighty

and persuasive considerations, is endeared in our affections 4. Resolved, That when our fathers as embled in convention, in order to institute a government for the United States, they endeavored in good faith to carry, and in the main did carry, into practical application the doctrines which they had avowed in the Declaration of Independence, & to lay its foundations on such principles and to organize it powers in such forms as would secure to the people their nalienable rights.

5. Resolved. That our fathers counted it wrong to admi into the Constitution the idea that their could be property in men, and so framed its clauses as to recognize the slave as a person not as a thing; although, being fully persuaded that slavery could in no event be extended beyond its exist ing limits, but would speedily disappear under the infl of constitutional liberty, they were unfortunately induced to tolerate its continuance in the then existing slave states under their local constitutions and laws, and to confer upon the owners of men in slave states, politi-cal rights denied to the people of the free states.

6. Resolved, That we cordially assent to the following propositions of the J. Walker, a senator from the state of Mississippi, contained in his argument before the Supr eme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Mississippi case: "the character of market," in Mississippi case: "the character of merchandize or property is attached to negroes not by any grant of power in the Constitution of the United States, but by virtue of the positive law of the States, in which they are found." "Slavery is a local institution, existing and here virtue of the law of nations, or of nature, or of the com-mon law, but only by the authority of the municipal law of the State in which it exists." "This doctrine has been ronounced by the Supreme Court of all the States who he question has been determined

7. Resolved, That a long and melancholy experience has shown, that Liberty can make no safe com-promise with Despotism; that the just expectations of our fathers have been frustrated by the aggressions of slavery; that, instead of being confined within ancient limits and gradually perishing there, slavery has continually and in open defiance of the constitution, extended her borders and thened her dominion; has nullified and set at nought all the constitutional guarantees of our most sacred rights; has put a gag in the mouths of our Representatives, has lenied in the slave states, to citizens of the free states the privileges & immunities occured to them by the constitution; has dishonored us in the eyes of all nations by sustaining slavery and the slave trade, at the very seat of the national government; has usurped the control of our national administration, negotiation and legislation; ha deprived free labor of its just rewards by confining its pro lucts chiefly to the restricted and non-paying markets of he slave states; and now openly stalks through the the slave states; and now openly stalks through the land, striking down whatever is most valuable in our in-

8. Resolved, That all this usurpation and aggression is constitution, which confers no authority on Congress to establish or continue slavery, and which tolerates the exstence of slavery no where except in the original slav

ist in the District of Columbia, in Florida, or in America ressels on the high seas; and to tax the American people to maintain unconstitutional slavery in the district, to maintain unconstitutional slavery in the district, to carry on an ignominious war, at the expense of millions upon millions of money and a great waste of human life, for the protection of unconstitutional slavery in Florida, and to defray the expenses of disgraceful negotiations in behalf of unconstitutional slavery upon the seas, is a grievous wrong and foul dishonor which ought to be endured no longer.

10. Resolved. That had the Government been ad nistered in the spirit of the framers of the constitution, slavery would never have existed at all beyond the limits original slave states, and would long since, as we verily believe, have been abolished voluntarily in thes

11. Resolved, That we have learned with inexpress ible pleasure, that an anti-slavery society has been formed in East Tennessee, and look earnestly for the arrival of that period, now not distant, when the people of the slave States, awakened to a full sense of the ifold evils inflicted upon them by slavery will engage hearti?, zealously and successfully, in the great work

political and social regeneration. 12. Resolved, That we disclaim all sectionalism, but plant ourselves upon the Constitution of our country the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the laws of God, with the firm assurance that, though the contest may be arduous and protracted, the cause of Liberty must finally triumph.

14. Resolved, That true Democracy ing that is exclusive in the application of principles that it metes out equal justice to all mankind, irrespec-tively of sex, color, class or condition; and that no mar mocrat, who denies to his fellow man, an equality of rights with himself; consequently no man can be democrat, who is not an abolitionist.

15. Resolved, That any man calling himself a which who refuses a practical recognition of the great do trines of freedom for which the whige of '76 bled ar died, either fails to understand the principles of h died, either fails to understand the principles of his party, or lacks the courage to avow and act upon them.

16. Resolved, That all laws in this State designed to contribute in any way to the support of slavery, or to produce inequality in the rights of any portion of the peo-ple of Ohio, are anti-democratic, inhuman, and impoli-

17. Resolved, That while we anxiously desire the establishment of a sound and uniform currency, of spe-cie' and its equivalents, and that the legislation and nego-tiation, as well as the executive and judicial administra-tion of the country shall be conducted on such princi-ples as to afford ample encouragement and security to labor, we are nevertheless constrained to admit that we entertain little hope that these blessings can be secured to the people, until the despotism of the slave power, which has hitherto thwarted all efforts for the permanent attainment of these objects, shall have been effectually subdued.

18. Resolved, That Thomas Corwin and Wilso Shannon are the representative of parties, from neither of which can we rationally expect any manly and resolution esistance to slaveholding pretensions; any firm and cessful vindication of the just claims of free labor to adequate protection by negotiation and legislation, or any bold and energetic assertion of the great principles of con-stitutional liberty; and we are therefore constrained, what-ever may have been our former political preferences and associations, to withhold from both these gentlemen our suffrages at the approaching gubernatorial election.

10. Resolved, That Leicester King is the repr sentative of the principles of the revolution and of the Constitution, and is in all other respects, well qualified for the office to which he has been nominated, and we, 1776 asserted the great principles of liberty against the despotism of the British Government, do pledge to him our zealous and unwavering support.

OUR SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Convention at Mt. Vernon on the 7th was th argest Anti-slavery meeting, ever held in the State .-More than 500 delegates were present from about 40

The audience in attendance was very large. The house which can accommodate a thousand, seated, was crowded to overflowing: from twelve to fifteen hundred people must have been present.

The Convention of the Society continued in sessi until late in the afternoon of the 8th, when it adjourned, and the Liberty Convention was organized, which closed its deliberations at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day.

The best spirit prevailed throughout the sessions of both conventions. The member were full of hope and energy; the discussions were spirited; and the proceedings generally distinguished by much practical wisdom. Among those who contributed largely to the interest of the meetings, we may mention, Judge King, and Mr. Smith, of Pittsburgh. To Mr. Smith particularly, both Conventions were under high obligations, for his frequent, extended and very able speeches.

Tuesday evening, two meetings were heldone at the Methodist Episcopal, the other at the Free Presbyterian, church-the former being addressed by Mr. Smith, the latter by Mr. Fair-

Wednesday evening, Judge King addressed a full audience in the Presbyterian church, but late in the evening, was interrupted by a gang of disorderly boys and half grown men, who commenced throwing eggs through the windows and doors. Mr. Smith followed him in continuation of the same subject, but the disturbance out of doors became so troublesome, that the meeting at a late hour deemed it best to ad journ. Several of the rioters were seized, and their trial was progressing when we left. The case was a plain one, and we doubt not that, ere this, the fair fame of Mt. Vernon has been vindicated by their punishment. The citizens of this beautiful town were not implicated in this disgraceful occurrence, and doubtless feel mortified, that more efficient measures were not taken to prevent it.

In to-day's paper we publish full reports of proceedings in both Conventions. The reader, by referring to the resolutions of both, will see the precise ground occupied by each, and the difference in the modes of action of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Liberty party. As to the propriety of the distinction we have been so careful to maintain between them, there was not a dissentient voice. All seemed more than ever convinced that the policy was founded in sound principle, and should be adhered to.

With the exception of that class of persons who are conscientiously opposed to voting, but who nevertheless regard with a friendly eye the Liberty party movement, nineteen twentieths of the delegates present were supporters of this movement. Indeed, I know of but one who was oppo-

Considering the times, the Convention did very well in money matters. \$425 cash was collected, and \$1000 pledged. Several new subscriptions were obtained for the Philanthropist, and many old ones paid up.

By referring to the proceedings, it will be seen, that the publication of the Philanthropist has passed into private hands. The ownership was transferred by the Society to William Birney, who assumes all the responsibilities, except the salary of the editor, which is still to be paid by the Society. The reasons for this measure, were, that an individual, with a direct interest in the concern, could practice a more rigid economy, and put forth more active effort, for its support. But more of this hereafter.

Another transaction of much importance, does not appear in the minutes. Some of our friends were displeased at the vote which indefinitely postponed the movement to annex the Society to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and concluded to organize another Society, under the title of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society. auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The resolution for annexation was introduced into the Business Committee, when four members were absent; the number voting to report it to the Convention, was four; and it became my duty, as Chairman of the Committee, to report it. I did so, accompanying the report, with a Chocolate, " decided expression of dissent. I felt no hostility to the American Anti-Slavery Society. On the contrary, I had rejoiced in its reviving zeal, and renewed devotion to the cause-and was willing to vote for a resolution, extending to it, as well as to all our Eastern friends, the right hand of fellowship. But, we had prospered as an independent society-we had excluded from our state the controversies which divided Eastern Abolitionists-we were united among ourselves-and the policy which had secured these good results, it seemed to me, was the sound one. This is why I opposed the resolution-and this is why a majority of the Convention thought best to postpone it indefinitely.

However, all cannot think alike on all subjects. A large portion of the minority felt it a duty to organize a new society, and it was not for us to question their motives. The whole movement was conducted in a good spirit .-The utmost kindness and confidence were expressed by both parties in each other. The new society held its meeting on the day the Political Convention was in session, and did not adjourn till late in the afternoon. Mr. Collins, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was present, and contributed greatly to the interest of the discussions.

To show that the division was one in form, not in fact, we may state, that several of the active members of the old society, joined the new, announcing their determination, as the constitutions of both societies were alike, to hold membership in both. Several of the members of the old society also very promptly gave donations for the office to which he has been nominated, and we, therefore, in behalf of the Liberty party, not the third party, but the first party—the great original party which in a strong resolution in favor of the Philanthroto the new. Still more, the new society passed

pist, and resolved to publish their proceedings in it. All of which shows, that the anti-slavery people of Ohio cannot be divided in spirit, under whatever forms they may organize.

And we now extend to the members of this society, the invitation we gave to them at their meeting. Use the Philanthropist, for the utterance of your sentiments, and publication of your proceedings, with just as much freedom, as when you belonged to the old society. The Philanthropist is a free paper. The editor will always express and defend his own opinions, but never close its columns to any portion of the anti-slavery citizens of Ohio-or indeed against any body who wishes to discuss the question of slavery, and can do it in such a way as to advance the cause of truth.

We are glad to recognize in most of the officers of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, personal, highly esteemed friends-and strong supporters of the Liberty Party.

We regret, that the secretaries could not prepare the report of its proceedings in time for this number. We hope they will forward them immediately.

FOURTH OF JULY MASS MEETING.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a large meeting of the Liberty men of the 1st ward, on Tuesday evening, (14th.)

Resolved, That we the Liberty men of the First ward, recommend to the Liberty men of the several wards and townships of Hamilton co., to assemble in Mass meeting, at Mount Pleasant, to hear addresses, and consult together on the subject of Liberty, and equal rights, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, being the Anniversary of American Independence.

Let no one neglect the very able memorial on our first page. Its length is great, but it will repay richly a perusal.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS. At Wholesale and Retail.

Calicoes, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslims; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks, Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Moustin de Laines, and Silks. Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,)

forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at they can be afforded. N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be free from slave labor. Persons wishing to purchase car

vishing any of the above goods can have them sent, b

have full evidence of the fact. CHARLES WISE. N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets. Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th 1842.

\$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renew ed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, professional or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the propr

The above medicine is recommended for Consum on, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, difficulty of Breathing, pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extent, entirely free of Opium or its spiritual preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack nostrums forced upon the community by unprincipled persons, regardless of the great injury they should know such mixtures slways pro-

Tr. Duncan's Expectorant remedy is entirely free of Opium, and all other violent narcolics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. Sold only at No. 77 Sycamore street, near Lower

Market street. Price one dolla Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist. June 15, 1812. Hogs, over 200 lbs. 2 25 per cwt under 200 " 2 00 \$3 87 a 4 00 85 a 90 20 20 25 25 to 28 Corn, WHOLESALR PRICES. WROLESALE PRICES.

N. O., gall. 22 25

Pearl, lb.

Cod, lb.

ground,

Pot, "Almonds, s, Sugar-house, 35 Mustard, lb. 37 371 Alum, Ib. Vails, cut, 3d, 8 25 Beeswax, lb. 371 Brimstone, r. lb. 6 10 and 20d, 41 Crackers, Mold, lb Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 125 130 Dipt, " 71 to 8 Sperm "
Coffee— Sum. " " 1 20 1 25 Linseed " 90 95 Rio, Ib. Tan.,pr.bl. 20 00 25 00 Havanna white, " 1500 1800 10 Java, Paper-14. 16 Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 No. 1, cap, "3 25 3 50 No. 2, " "2 75 3 00 15 Cheese, Pepper, lb. Pimento, " 10 124 Cloverseed, 3 50 4 00 plenty rovisions Cloves, lb. Bacon, 23 B. hams, 34 124 Tarred, lb. Sides, Shoulders, 24

Copperas, " Castings, s., t. 3 0 Lard, 4 a 44 Butter, plenty, 6 Sugar ket. " 3 00 Corks, vel., gr., 50 Pork— Mess, bl. 750 150 162 Clear, " 9 50 10 50 Prime, " 6 7 21 34 Feathers, Rump, a Chime lb, 54 6 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 Mac., 1, bl. Raisins, m. r. p \$1 25 1 50 Rice, lb., keg, 5 No. 3. "

Sugar— N. Orleans, lb. 5 54 Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 61 Figs, " 15 Filberts, lb. 10 Loaf. 14 to 17 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 113 123 8 by 10 8 25 3 75 10 " 12 4 50 4 75 Brown, " Segara-Ginger, race, lb. 124 Melce, " 20 25 'Spanish, " 10 00 20 00

Gunpowder— Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 Salwratus, " cask 64 keg 10 Zanesville, bu. 30 Dupont, 4 7 00 7 25 Kanawha, " 30 33 New York " 374 T Island, " 70 75 Wheat, bush. Corn, "Oats, " S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 1. 5 to 53 Hops, east., lb. Hay, ton, No. 2, " Turpentine,gal. 75 Hemp, cwt., 5 50 lallow, lb.

Teas— Imperial, lb. 90 Gunp'wder, " 90 Manilla, Iron, bar, 44 Hoop, " 6 Lead, pig, " 4½ Y. Hyson, " 75 Souchong, " 62 Bar, " 54 Whitedry " 10 Tin p. 3 X,p. 12 50 In oil, keg, 2 00 2 26 Logwood, lb. 43

Tobacco-Va Cav., lb. 30 to 35 12 Lump, 16

Ky.No.1,6 tw. 51 9 "No. 2. 5 Vinegar, gal 12

THE FLORIDA WAR.

BY C. S. PERCIVAL. "Our brave officers and men, who have been enga ged in that service have suffered toils and private exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels." - JOHN TYLER.

Aye! were it but another war-A strife for "freedom or the grave !" Each mangled limb, each bloody scar Had been the honors of the brave !

Had mad Oppression called us forth, By insult and a thousand wrongs, We might have raised from south to north If triumph bade, our victor songs.

Had we thus freely shed our blood For helpless, crushed humanity, The world had called us great and good, And we might boast of victory.

But such a war, for such a cause To persecute with sword and flame The guittless victims of the laws-What could it bring but guilt and shame?

The Indian loved his forest home-The freedom that his childhood knew: He hade the fleeing slave to come And taste with him that freedom too:-

For such dark crimes a christian land Has sent its bolts of fury forth, To drive in wrath a little band Of helpless red men from the earth

Yet have those weak and puny horde The fury of our arms withstood, And, driven by our murderous swords, They have returned us "blood for blood!"

Oh! we have met the mightiest host, Whose fleets c'er swept the darkened sea, And answered back their proudest beast, In thunder tones of victory:

But now, even in our glory's prime, One little tribe has kept the field, Longer than in our weakest time, Sufficed to make proud Britain yield!

We fought for freedom, then, and right, And all that fills the heart of God! But now we've fought with thwarted might, For base hypocrisy and fraud!

The weapons then that won the way, Were justice and humanity: But now we've cast those arms away, And seized on wrong and cruelty!

Our blood-hounds baying on the start, Our violated flag of truce, And Osceola's broken heart, Call out against our vile abuse:-

Call to the swarthy Algerine, Freebooter on the stormy sea, To teach our Great Republic e'en A lesson of humanity!

Hushed is our boast of freedom now-Our empty boast of equal right, Our star of Fame is burning low-Shall it go out in endless night?

What! ho, ye sons of freemen there Arouse ye, ere the light shall flee, Ere lowering clouds of black despair Shroud the loved form of Liberty!

Gird on the sword of truth and right, And strike for freedom while ye may, Or else Oppression's cruel blight Shall crush our fondest hopes for aye! Hamilton College, May, 1842.

given an agreeable picture of what he imagines to have been the burial place of the patriarchs. It has one Moravion peculiarity, the absence of monuments. We

> "A scene sequester'd from the haunts of men, The loveliest nook of all that lonely glen, Where weary pilgrims found their last reposes The little heaps arranged in comely rows, With walks between by friends and kindred trod. Who dress'd with dutcous hands each hallowed soo No sculptur'd monument was taught to breathe His praises whom the worm devour'd beneath; The high, the low, the mighty and the fair. Equal in death, were undistinguish'd there; Yet not a hillock moulder'd near that spot, By one dishonor'd or by all forgot; To some warm heart the poorest dust was dear, From some kind eye the meanest claim'd a tear: And oft the living, by affection led, Were wont to walk in spirit with the dead. Where no dark cypress cast a doleful gloom, No blighting yew shed poison o'er the tomb, But white and red with intermingling flowers, The graves look'd beautiful in sun and showers, Green myrtles fenc'd it, and beyond their bound Ran the clear rill with ever murmuring sound: "Twas not a scene for Grief to nourish care-It breath'd of Hope, and mov'd the heart to prayer.'

> > (Concluded.)

"Enough has been said to enable any one so disposed to manufacture sugar from Maize, eitheir on a large or a small scale. As to the profits of the business, I shall make no positive assertions: experience on the subject is yet too limited to warrant them; and as all the facts in relation to it are now before the puble, every one interested can draw his own conclusions .-It is said by those acquainted with the cultivation of the cane, that that business cannot be carried on profitably on less than one hundred acres in crop, and that attempts on a small scale will be certain to fail with a great loss of time and labor. How far this may be applied to corn, remains to be seen.

"Some comparison between the cultivation of cane and that of corn may perhaps be inter-

The cane lands in Louisiana are redeemed to agriculture, by strong embarkments along the river, and by numerous ditches, which extend back into the swamp to a considerable distance beyond the line of cultivation. The ground is still further divided by smaller ditches into lots of from one to two acres in extent. It is extremely rich and productive; but the expense of draining, and keeping up the embankments, must be very considerable; this forms the first difference to be noted in the culture of the two plants under consideration.

The best season for planting cane in Louisiana, is in the fall, which is also the time of haryest, when labor is most valuable, and the great est exertions are required to secure the crop before it is destroyed by frost. But the most striking difference will be found in the cost of seed, and in the labor of planting. The canc is propagated by layers; these are partly furnished from

the tops of the plant, when cut for grinding, but are principally rattoons. Of the latter, it requires the produce of one acre to plant three .-The grain from one acre of corn, will be sufficient for planting forty acres. Therefore, the lifference in expense for seed, will be as one to

In planting cane, furrows are made with the plough from two and a half to three feet apart; in these the layers are placed in a double row, and the earth drawn over them with hoes to the depth of three or four inches. In the spring, before the plants are up, this covering is partly scraped off, so as to leave them buried from one to two inches.

From this account, it is evident, that no more manual labor will be required to drill fifty acres in corn, than to plant one acre in cane. The labor of cultivating the latter plant during its growth, is also greater; but this may be balanced by the extra work required to take off the embrio ears from the corn. When cultivated in the mode recommended, the stalk of corn is soft, remarkably heavy, and full of juice from bottom to top. The amount of power required for grinding them must be much less than is necessary for cane—or, what is the same thing, an equal power will do it with greater rapidity.—
The average yield of cane in Louisiana, is one thousand pounds of sugar, and forty-five gallons of molasses per acre.

From the above comparative statement, it would appear that one half this amount of crop from corn would be equally, if not more pro-

I will only add in conclusion, that whether or not sugar from the corn-stalk may soon become an article of profitable export-its manufacture in the simplest form will enable every family to supply themselves with this article for common use, now become so much a necessary of life, and thus save a considerable bill of expense yearly paid for foreign sugars.

(Translated at the Patent Office, and highly confirmatory of Mr. Webb's Essay.

H. L. ELLSWORTH.)

Extract from Annales de la Societe Polytechnique Pratigne, No. 22, for October, 1839. SUGAR OF CORN .- There is no plant of greater general interest or utility than Indian corn. It can serve, under a great variety of different forms, for nourishment of man and the domestic animals, and above all, the application of in-

dustrious science. In reference to its saccharine qualities. Maize has not been sufficiently appreciated .-Travellers report, that under the tropics the stalk of this plant is so very saccharine that the Indians suck it as in other places they do the su-

M. Pallas, who has made a great many researches on this application of Maize, has arrived at a remarkable result-he has found by many experiments both in France, and more re cently in Africa, that this vegetable, by a simple modification applied to its culture, is able to furnish a much more considerable quantity of

sugar, than by the ordinary method. The method consists in detaching from the plant, immediately after the fecundation of the ovaries (after the plant has tassalled) the young ear, and to leave it to develop itself thus depri ved of its fruit. Arrived at maturity, the stalk of the Indian corn contains crystalizable sugar in quantity very often double that obtained when the plant is left to mature with the grain. In fact, by the ordinary mode of culture, the grain is nourished at the expense of the sugar in the stalk, as it absorbs a great quantity of this immediate principle, which by the process of nutrition, is converted into starch. On the other hand, if the young ears are immediately destroy ed, the sugar intended to nourish them remains in them where it accumulates, and the Maize plant is thus converted into a true sugar cane while the fibrous part can be manufactured into

The quantity of sugar is so very great in the of this vegetable retains a sensible flavor of sugar even after it has been dried, as is easily proved by examining the specimens deposited y M. Pallas in the Bureau of the Academy of ed; and attention to them elicited by stated and frequen Sciences. These results are so important as to exetcises, which require the use of such books. merit experiments on a grander scale, which may obtain thus for France a source of new industry in the manufacture of sugar.

We give no extracts on the subject of obtainng Stearine from Lard for the purpose of masing candles equal to wax, as it would not be generally intelligible and is adapted to the manfacture upon rather a large scale than could be used in families, as the patentee advises that "to operate with advantage, the vessel in which the boiling is effected should be of considerable capacity, holding say from ten to a hundred bar--or about as large as a common log cabin. We have no reason to doubt the success of the process.

The Valley of the Merrimack.

BY CALEB CUSHING.

BEAUTIFUL RIVER! Thy clear waters, gently rippled by the mild western breeze, and spark ing under the rays of the vivid sun, with the leep blue of his lovely sky, and the light masses of summer clouds flitting across it, reflected on thy bosom as thou flowest to the sea. Fit associate of the green banks and diversified hill sides and delightful dales among which thou glidest along giving and receiving the mutual smiles of the fair love which best becomes such sweet companionship! Who can behold thee in the neighborhood for about one hundred students, who as thou now glidest beneath my eye in all the charms of this exquisite scene before me, and not admire the wonder working hand of every masterly nature! I have traced thee, from thy remote sources, thy majestic birthplace far up n the clevated mountain-meadows of the White Hills-I have seen thee take to thyself new benaty & strength among the islets which spangle over the expanse of Lake Winnipiseogce, fertilizing valley after valley, and leaping on from waterfall to waterfall, as thou proceedest onward many a league, until thy accumlated tide goes to pour its perpetual rendering into the lap of the broad Atlantic. Often as I have trod hy verdant banks and gathered, like Antæus, additional strength for the wrestlings of life, by that renovating touch of that mother earth; often, as I drink in the loveliness of the scenes around me have I left that here, indeed, here, where boon nature has lavished her bounties, in such scenes as these should the soul seek for the inspiration of high thoughts and good deeds, the inspiration which whispers to it in the voice of the light wind, and beams in upon it in the bright image of sky, wood and river, as though it were still the old Paradise time, when man yet stood in the visible and audible presence of Deity. How shall I depict the charm of thy lovely valley? But there is no need that I seek for words to do this; for thy children, they who have grown amid thy beauties, have done justice to thy grateful influences. Thy children! Not the statesman and jurist only, like Parsons and

Lowell and Rufus King, among the dead, and of Jackson and Daniel Webster, among the living, names of honor to their native land, but also they who, by "the pleasing sound of their numerous writings," as John Milton phrases it, by their poetry, whose every line speaks of their own bright valley of the Merrimack, have vielded to the home of their youth its best tribute, the spontaneous and unconscious homage of the heart !

NOTICE. To Teachers of Colored Schools

Teachers who have been engaged during the past year in colored settlements in this state are requested to send full and accurate reports of their labors and the condition of the people among whom they labored and such statements well authenticated as serve to illustrat the effect which the oppressive laws of this State hav upon their interests.

Communications addressed to

MARY BLANCHARD, Cin. O.

The Indiana Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its anniversary meeting at New Garden, Wayne county, on 2nd day the 5th of 9th month (September) next, to continue in session 4 days. Many distinguished friends of the cause from other States are expected to attend. The Liberty State Convention, will hold its annual meeting on the evenings of the same days. Delegates should be seasonably appointed from every county in the State, as business of great importance will co efore the Convention.

To Housekeepers.

New Linen Goods, just received from Auction 4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large ssortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Table Cloths all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of DRY GOODS of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE. NW corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada. april 6-3m

GRAND RIVER INSTITUTE.

Is situated in Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Its object is to promote thorough Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Religious education. By combining manual labor with the training of the mind, it aims to make prac-

tical, vigorous scholars.

It is open for the admission of students of both sexes. Applicants are expected to be at least fourteen years old: o furnish satisfactory testimonials that they possess a ood moral character; and that they are suf quainted with the elements of Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, to enter upon the following course of study with advantage, which when fully completed, will occupy a term of four years both in the English and Classical Departments. Individuals will be received to advanced standing when able to pass satisfactory examination.

COURSE OF STUDY.

English Department.

First Year .- English Grammer, including analysis of Poetry; Colburn's Mental and Adams' Arithmetic; Mod-ern and Ancient Geography; Geography of the Bihle; and Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.

Second Year .- Natural Philosophy; Watts on the Mind; Physiology; Book-keeping; History and Algebra Thitd Year .- Newman's Rhetoric; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens; Geometry; Gray's Chemistry; In tellectual and moral Philosophy, and Botany.

Fourth Year .- Willard's Universal History; New man's Political Economy; Logic; Natural Theology; Butler's Analogy; Trigonometry and Surveying.

Classical Department.

First Year .- Review of the English Studies; An drews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Andrews' Latin Reader; Andrews' Latin Exercises; Casar's Commentaries, begun, Sophocles' Greek Lessons and Greek Gram

Second Year.—Cæsar's Commentaries, completed; Ja-cob's Greek Reader; Anthon's Cleero; Andrews' Latin Exercises and Sophocles' Greek exercises.

Third Year .- Cooper's or Gould's Virgil; Sele from the Greek Poets; select portions of the Greek Testa ment; Algebra, begun; Review of some of the preceding

Fourth Year.—Livy; Xenophon's Cyropedia; Cicero de Amicitia and de Senectute; Homer's Iliad, begun; Algebra, completed, and Geometry.

In the Classical Department exercises in translating Greek and Latin into English and the contrary, with spe-cial reference to the idioms of these languages, and to clegance and smoothness of diction will be frequently prescribed and varied according to the standing and attain-

A constant use of Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Es chenburg's Manual of Classical Literature, Butier's Ancient Atlas and similar books of reference will be enjoin pains is taken to provide for those pursuing Classical studies such works as are best calculated to illustrate the lit erature of the ancients, and to awaken in the minds o students a proper interest in its beauties; while at the same time the influence of the religious superstitions of those pagan nations on the morals and usages of the people is carefully pointed out and contrasted with the puifying tendencies of Christianity.

There are stated exercises in Declamation, Forensic Discussions and Composition for students in both Departments; also a regular course of Biblical instruction.— There are also weekly lectures upon moral and reli gious subjects, or upon some of the topics embraced in the preceding course, which all the students have the privi-

The course of study here presented has been adopted after due deliberation, and extended observations and inquiries respecting the wants of the human mind. It wil be seen at once that it cannot be sustained without con stant aid from the friends of intelligence, virtue and reli-gion. The hand of charity has indeed been liberally open-ed to furnish land & buildings, and to meet other expenses incident to the starting of such an enterprise. But to carry out all the plans of the founders of the Institute, and to meet the expectations of its friends will afford a broad ted to enlarge the Library, which now contains about five hundred volumes; to procure Chemical and Philosophi-cal apparatu; to pay the tuition of indigent, pious stulents; and to furnish more extended facilities for prose cuting manual labor. From \$20 to \$30 a year in addition to the avails of his own industry will support a stu dent here, who is industrious and enterprising. How many parents, how many benevolent individuals, how many churches, will furnish the aid necessary to sustain ne or more students?

There are accommodations in the public buildings and with some of the teachers board in commons. Room for young Gentlemen are furnished with stoves and bed steads; those for young Ladies with tables, chairs, and vashstands in addition. Four experienced teachers are onstantly employed in the care and instruction of the stu lents. The government of the Institute is kind and parental, depending mainly for support upon the moral sense and intelligence of the governed. No exertion is spared to make it a pleasant home for those who have a thirst for knowledge, and who are willing to labor for its attainment. There are two terms in the year, the first com-mencing the middle of August, the second the first of March, at which times it is desirable students should ener, as most of our important classes are then formed: they can, however, be received at offer times, if prepared to enter classes already existing.

The expenses for board, instruction, room rent, and incidentals, including use of library, also instruction in vo-cal music are for males \$65 and for females \$60 a year, From one half to three-fourths of this expense is o rily paid from the avails of from two to three hours daily abor, needed to secure health and physical vigor; and without impeding at all either intellectual or moral improvement. A few have indeed succeeded in defraying all their expenses from the avails of their own skill and industry. No individual therefore who is worth educating, need fail for want of an opportunity. The tuition for each term is expected in ad-

Subscriptions are now before the public to obtain aid in procuring Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and to assist indingent pious students in paying their tuition. Materials for clothing, Books, and Geological specimen are also solicited. Benevolent individuals wishing to aid any of these objects are requested to direct to Augustine A. Smith, Treasurer of the Institute. Provision is already made for paying the tuition of a few indigent, pious dy made for paying the cangon students of tried established character.

L. Bissel, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Net-son, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. T tion, published by the American Tract Society.

Walnut Hills, Lane Seminary, O., Oct. 5, 1841. WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY, FANCY CAKE STORE,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CONFECTIONARY

Fifth st. 5 doors East of Vine. North side. Inc subscriber having succeeded to the business of J

Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the publi n general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and Confectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all atten tion will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually

SAMUEL A. ALLEY. December 22nd, 1841.

NOTICE-MILK-MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. M. MERRELL N. H. MERRELL.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and oiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincin nati, feeling grateful for their patronage since the hat they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpentet and Joiner's work at the shortest notice and on the mo

WODSON & TINSLEY.

PETERS'PILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilious give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner

MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of these ruly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the they were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr. Peter's Pills.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy sperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters,

Dear Sir:-I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Com-plaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have eve JOHN CASE, M. D. For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever,

would recommend Peters' Pills in preference to all other kinds.

R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.
The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr.

los. Priestly Peters' Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and consider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used Given up to Die. How many are given up to die that might be saved by

therman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and he easiest taken, Consumption

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States, that Sherman's Cough Lozenges would cure when nothing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel nave added their testimony to that effect. Coughs and Colds,

neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try hem, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle Over 3,000 persons have given their names within he last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of hese Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conferverge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witness ed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave few to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persever n their use; and through the blessing of God they re stored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st, was cured of cry bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on

Mr. C. T. Matthews & Caroline st., suffered a year with very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Loaenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks estored him to perfect health. He says they are the reatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die

of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer ing, without the parent's knowing the cause-little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sherman's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the nly certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and many diseases arise in with without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenge would speedily cure them.

Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was ap plied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebrated doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; the father had spent all he could raise and was dis couraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Si erman's Lozenges, and two days she returned with joy beaming in her and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count. The child was literally eaten up with them—another living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of

Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

Jumbago, &c. &c.

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly. What shall I do! Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and overeign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back oins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, theumatism

moago, &c. &c. Several persons have called at the warehouse, to

express their surprise and thanks, at the almost mi-

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with heumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without ssistance, was enabled after wearing one, only on night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself-thes

plasters entirely cured him. Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45 pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sher-man's Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicines—Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgewa Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings, Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon, Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West

VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co, New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphie; by Truman & Smith, Cincinnati; and by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, Reguties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and other European musicians. Also, original tunes by German, English, and American authors, many of them having been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc, etc; and by his brother, T. B. Mason, Professor of Sacred Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc.-Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly in proved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in eaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp," Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sa Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing chools, which has been already liberally rewarded. sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for

singing schools, and for churches of all denominations n numerous Recommendations From the Boston Spectator We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-

We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hositate not to say, that it is the best work extant. From the New York Evangelist. Mason's Sucred Harp is, what it is called in the title

page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where. From the Baptist Advocate. Masm's Sacred Harp.—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man

in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony-Every denomination will promote devotional Psimody by adapting this collection as the standard of church

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music, Mason's Socred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have

ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will encourage its general introduction. From the Journal.

almost unequalted richness. It may justly by entitled trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and ted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Christian Psalmody depends. The work is particularly recommended to those whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminent ly conductive to devotion.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the Methodist Church, Wheeling.

We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church. I should be much pleased to see it in general use-the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of me tres, and it is a desircable collection for churches and

Just Published.

Vol. II .- Mason's Sacred Hart, or Beauties Church Music .- Vol. II. contains old, new, and origin-Duetts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume—it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type forcet heavy and sentential property of the sold separately. of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it.
The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commer d talent. labor and expense that

have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estimates the contract of the contract The following notices of the following notices cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unani-mously adopted by the Government and Members,

March 24th. " The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard i as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which con stitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail render it a standard work,"

It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor te furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended variety of good Stock Music, -such as will be permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally. A COPY OF THE RECORDS

C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy. From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College

THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its ntroduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the success-ful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute th best collection ever pub By order of the Society, W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.

[From the Observer.] Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Mu

sic, Vol. 2nd .- We hesitate not, most confidently to recomnend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sa-cred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of intimate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an impor-tant principle to often disregarded in American publica-tions. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich, beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musician are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beau-tiful typography of the work will speak for itself.

From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Ober to College.

For a few years past, we have made selections for Church Music from the "Sacred Harp," Volume I. I be not selection for the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnation and the sale of Real Esta have ever esteened it a beautiful collection, comprising a great variety of chaste and approved tunes in all the usua emires.

Volume II .-- I approve most fully: your plan of pol. volume 11.—1 approved arrangements in successive rotumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the slumes, by which purchasers are refleved from the eccesity of repeatedly buying the same music. The second volume, is, in its rythmical character various,—its melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful—the harmony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, means, accompany the first volume,—especially in those Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A delightful Country Scat, situated upon a McAdami. A designate country and a second a michdam zed road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighbo zed road, half a linto north town, in a excellent neighbor-hood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8 acod, with 5 actes of talle, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a rame bath with a corresponding and stable; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished with shrubs and evergreens.

A handsome Country Scat with 16 acres of land, located upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The imted upon a Turnpiko road o lines from town. The improvements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also a 10 rooms, a name, a porches and a large centar; Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and peartrees. The s part level and part rolling.

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town A superior Country Seas, distant of unites from town with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation; and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected apple, peach, pear, plum and quinco trees, and an excel-lent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautifu view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society. A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town,

with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's and a cenar, Also a log nouse, a maine bath, a senant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fenced with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town,

and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, loca-

ted upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubric and populous district. The house is in Cottage style, ntains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with pumps, and a small stream.

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road. 8 miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with 4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach apple and cherry trees; and a garden well planted with es, raspherry, currant and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on both sides of the road.

A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sit-

nuted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinna near a populous town. The improvements consist of a frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000 bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells, 2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspherry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince, plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered

with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles om town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of 200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds. The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a church and a school.

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tillage, situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike read, in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where therare several churches and schools. The improvements come prise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach supplied with springs and a run.

> upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame barn, with sheds and cribs; also a well, a peach orchard and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike

> road, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar and a porch; also a frame barn, a cornerib, a smokehouse, large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.
>
> A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles

> from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, a stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple, pear, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is rich

A Farm of 185 acres. with 65 in tillage, located upon Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, and upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall, It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weatherboarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, a orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, watered with springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture. An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niam!

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture and arable land, a capital frame honso built in Cottage style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellor; two com-modious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: house, a cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive rchards of apple trees, snd a superior garden orname vith shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currant and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and vale advantageously located for culture,

A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated upon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing wn in the Miami Valley. The improvements compri

a large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and s cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil consists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage It is a superior farm. A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar a corn crib, a stable, and several log houses: also an

orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is hiefly rich bottom, well located for culture. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office for full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid. where a list of 200 to 300 Farms,

House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale. Farmers and Citizens. who wish to dispose of their states can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in Eng-

lish and German, without cost to them, unless sales be effected. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods;

or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have the eash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. The money can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co London, to the account o

Thomas Emery of Cincinnati. Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

to give. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

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